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VOL. XXVII NO. 55 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Hopes Of Settlement In Rajkot

Lord Linlithgow

ISSUES BEFORE TRIPURI

Ultimatum To Great Britain Looms Large In Discussions

TRIPURI, Mar. 6.

Will this be the first Congress without Mahatma Gandhi? Belief seems to be widespread that before the session begins, the cloud cast by Mahatma Gandhi's fast will be lifted and in this hope the delegates are entering on party and group discussions on vital questions before the session.

Many of the A. I. C. C. members do not seem to know except vaguely what they have to tackle and decide at the meeting of the Subjects Committee. They know, for example, that unless there is any last minute change in the situation the crucial question for them to decide will be "is it going to continue to be a Gandhian Congress or not?"

NO OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

But in what form will the question come up before them they have at present no idea. The main difficulty is that there will be no official resolutions, a vote on which will be automatically accepted as a vote for the President or against him. In the absence of official resolutions, certain non-official resolutions which are known to reflect more or less the President's view point will form the main resolution for the Subjects Committee.

In this connection Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's three resolutions notice of which was reported to have been given in the press do not appear in the ballot for non-official resolutions held this afternoon. It is gathered, they were rejected as Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is not a member of the A. I. C. C. These same resolutions, however, appear in the name of Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi and others. Gandhiji's fast having raised the States issue to a higher level, it is not expected that the resolution on States attributed to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose but now standing in Mr. Bakshi's name will come in for serious discussion.

ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN.

The resolution on Federation which contemplates six months' ultimatum being given to the British Government stands in a different category and it is agreed on all hands that this resolution will be a major political resolution before the Committee. Group discussions indicate that there is every likelihood of this resolution being amended to meet the maximum approval. It is by now known that some prominent Leftists want part of the resolution relating to six months' ultimatum to be dropped.

Bhulabhai Postpones Departure For Tripuri

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, it appears, will not be able to leave Delhi for Tripuri this evening as arranged previously.

After the interview with the Viceroy he drove to Birla House, where he was closetted with Messrs. G. D. Birla and Mahadev Desai.—United Press.

Mahatma's Camp In Buoyant Spirit

HISTORIC INTERVIEW WITH GIBSON

Viceroy's Letter And Gandhiji's Reply: Speedy Compromise Expected

RAJKOT, March 6.

"I had a friendly talk with Gandhiji. I do not want to express anything", declared Mr. Gibson on emerging from the meeting with Gandhiji, on being questioned as to the result of the meeting.

Asked as to whether he would meet Gandhiji again Mr. Gibson said: "I am not in a position to state."

VICEROY'S ADVICE SOUGHT

Soon after the meeting Mr. Gibson kept himself in touch with H. E. Viceroy and communicated the gist of the talks with Gandhiji and sought the Viceroy's advice.

NEXT STEP

After receiving the Viceroy's advice Mr. Gibson will move the Thakore Saheb in the necessary direction as he is the party concerned to deal with Gandhiji quickly.

The decision of Gandhiji and developments are eagerly awaited.

HAPPY TERMINATION FORESHADOWED

RAJKOT, March 6.

While Gandhiji has not disclosed even to his closest associates his decision either to break his fast or continue it, enquiries indicate that there will be a happy termination of the whole affair.

It is surmised from the buoyant spirit pervading in his camp that Gandhiji is likely to break the fast either to-morrow morning or noon.

IT IS EVEN ANTICIPATED THAT THE THAKORE SAHEB WILL SHOW A SPORTING ATTITUDE AND ATTEND THE OCCASION OF FAST BREAKING, UNLESS THE TURN OF EVENTS TAKES A DIFFERENT COURSE.

HISTORIC INTERVIEW

RAJKOT, March 6.

The historic Gandhi-Gibson interview commenced to-night at 8 p.m. to explore the possibilities of a speedy settlement of the Rajkot impasse. Mr. Gibson, Resident, arrived at Rashtriyashala at 8 p.m. and on arrival was received at the door way by Miss Agatha Harrison. She introduced him to Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, who led Mr. Gibson to Gandhiji's presence at the open lawn behind. Gandhiji shook hands with Mr. Gibson who enquired of his health and experiences during the fast.

The discussions straight away commenced. Mr. Gibson, it is understood, opened the discussion explaining H. E. Viceroy's concern and earnestness for a compromise and speedy settlement. The discussion is going on at the time of wiring, 9.00. p.m.

VICEROY'S DEMAND

The "United Press" Special Correspondent understands that H.E. Viceroy's letter sent to Mr. Gibson was a crisp one asking for speedy compromise with Gandhiji. It seems that the Viceroy expected a reply to-night about reaching a settlement so that he

(Continued on page 7, Col. 6)

Mahatma Gandhi

Bhulabhai And Jinnah See Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition in the Central Assembly, saw the Viceroy at 4-30 p.m.

Mr. Desai again postponed his departure to Tripuri. His decision to remain in Delhi is taken to indicate that some developments in the Rajkot 'impasse' are possible to-night.

Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, will have an audience of the Viceroy this evening.

Mr. Jinnah's interview with the Viceroy lasted about 35 minutes. Interviewed by the Associated Press he declined to make any statement or express an opinion on the situation.—A. P.

INDIA LEAGUE AND RAJKOT

DEPUTATION TO LORD ZETLAND.

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Mar. 6.

An emergency meeting of India League Parliamentary Committee decided to send a deputation including Mr. Lansbury to Lord Zetland with a view to disprove Col. Muirhead's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon and asking him to authorise Lord Linlithgow to intervene immediately in the Rajkot 'impasse.'

"MAHATMA MUST BE SPARED ALL STRAIN"

Health Bulletin Shows Nausea & Restlessness

RAJKOT, March 6.

The following bulletin was issued at 8 p.m.:—

"Mahatma Gandhi is much more exhausted than in the morning. Nausea and restlessness have set in. Acetone and acetic acid have increased. Moreover, it is necessary that Mahatma Gandhi should be spared from all strain so far as is possible."

After a strenuous day Mahatma Gandhi is resting peacefully now. —A. P.

Unity Efforts At Tripuri

Sardar Patel Meets Subhas Bose

BHULABHAI'S RESOLUTION FOR CONGRESS

Anxiety About Mahatma's Fast: Hopes Of Gandhiji Reaching Tripuri

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TRIPURI, March 6.

A section of the Socialists seems to have been putting forth serious efforts to explore all avenues with a view to find out a common ground where "Bose, Patel and Jawahar could meet".

UNITY PARTY

A new party known as The "Workers for Unity Party" composed of several members of the A. I. C. C. and delegates have made an appeal through handbills distributed in thousands in the Congress Camp to-day to bring about "Gandhi-Sardar-Subhas-Jawahar quadrangle of united leadership."

The Executive of the Socialist Party has been considering the situation since yesterday but no definite conclusions have been reached so far. Socialist circles, however, seem to be prepared for deletion of the clause stipulating a six months' time-limit for an ultimatum to the British Government. It is too early to say what amount of success will attend these efforts at unity among the different groups.

PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.

The Congress President's illness, which after his arrival at Tripuri this afternoon, is causing some anxiety is proving to be a serious handicap to the progress of talks. Newspaper circles were eagerly awaiting Pandit Jawaharlal's address at the opening of the Village Industries Exhibition this evening because they expected there would be some indication regarding the political situation but they were sorely disappointed as the speech did not touch Congress politics.

NO EYES FOR SCENIC BEAUTY.

The exquisite scenic beauty which the low hills of the Satpura Range at a distance and the rippling waters of the Narbada River in the back ground lend to the Vishnu Dutt Nagar is hardly noticed by the thousands of visitors, who have started pouring into Tripuri from to-day because of the veil of gloom which is hanging over the venue of the 52nd Session of the Indian National Congress owing to Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

ONLY TOPIC OF DISCUSSION.

Cutoff from the outside world as it were, inspite of a mass of telephone and telegraph wires which run from every direction to this little village, Tripuri eagerly awaits the arrival of people from Bombay or Kathiawar with news regarding developments at Rajkot. The fast is the topic of discussion in every hut.

While the lay visitor is concerned at the moment only with the physical consequences of the fast on Mahatma Gandhi, political circles seem to say that unfortunate as the fast is, it will make for holding together the different groups in the Congress.

As one of the A.I.C.C. Members observed the fast has a "chastening effect on those, who are in a fighting mood."

BOSE'S QUIET ENTRY INTO TRIPURI

Sardar And Leaders See Subhas

TRIPURI, March 6.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, made a quiet entry into Tripuri in an ambulance, which brought him from Jubbulpore. As desired by his doctors, there was no demonstration on his arrival here, although silent crowds surrounded the leaders' camp to watch the president's entering Congressnagar.

At Jubbulpore, Mr. Bose was received by Seth Govind Das Chairman of the Reception Committee, Thakore Hilal, Amarsingh, Kunjalal Dave, Ghanshyam Sen Gupta, Doctors De Silva, Roy, Sen and Dubey, who were waiting, there with the ambulance car to take Mr. Bose to Tripuri. There were also a number of distinguished leaders of Jubbulpore present at the Railway station to receive Mr. Bose who immediately was taken to Tripuri.

Shortly after Mr. Bose's arrival, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Vishwanath Das, the Premier of Orissa call on him to enquire about his health, and spent a quarter of an hour with him.

Socialist leaders including Mr. M. R. Masani also called on Mr. Bose this evening. The latter was not in a fit condition to discuss any important matter with them to-night.

Kher Leaves For Tripuri

The Hon Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier the Hon. Mr. A B. Latthe and the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai left for Tripuri last night.

Bhulabhai's Resolution For Congress

NEW DELHI, March 6.

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will move a resolution at the Tripuri Congress that

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

Rajkot Issue In Commons

No Special Communication To Thakore

Viceroy Is Following Normal Tradition, Says Muirhead

LONDON, March 6.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ASKED WHETHER HE HAD ANY FURTHER STATEMENT TO MAKE ON THE RAJKOT SITUATION AND WHETHER HE HAD BEEN IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE RULER OF RAJKOT REGARDING HONOURING HIS PLEDGE TO THE PEOPLE COL. MUIRHEAD, GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO GANDHIJI'S FAST.

CAUSE OF FAST.

He added that the Ruler of Rajkot had rejected the ultimatum and Gandhiji began his fast on March 3. The Ruler denied that he had broken any undertaking as to the appointment of a Reform Committee. The Crown Representative did not consider that case to the contrary had been made out.

NO COMMUNICATION TO RULER?

Col. Muirhead continued: "I am not aware that any special communication on that point has been made to the Ruler with whom the Resident is in constant contact."

Mr. Wilson (Labour) asked: "Has Col. Muirhead's attention been called to the plea put forward by two papers in India under British control that the time has arrived that there should some enquiry as to what happened?"

Col. Muirhead replied: "I have seen these newspaper articles."

Miss Wilkinson asked: "Does he propose that any enquiry should be conducted in view of the situation that may arise if anything happens to Mr. Gandhi?"

Col. Muirhead: "The Secretary of State and the Crown Representative are in constant communication on this matter and will act in accordance with the normal tradition of the Crown Representative in this matter."

Miss Wilkinson: "Has not the normal tradition been such a tragedy that it might be better to try some new precedent to deal with this matter?"

NORMAL CUSTOM FOLLOWED.

Col. Muirhead did not reply but answering a further supplementary, said: "I think that the grounds on which the Crown Representative acts with the Ruler of a State have been stated in many cases. In this I think that the normal custom has been followed."—Reuter.

PRAYERS FOR GANDHIJI'S LONG LIFE

Thana, Kalyan, Mulund, Borsad held meetings and offered prayers for long life to Mahatma Gandhi.

Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Idar Prajakiya Mandal and the Cotton Brokers' Association of Bombay have telegraphed to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India drawing their attention to the grave situation arising out of Gandhiji's indefinite fast.

VICEROY'S PROPOSAL AND MAHATMA'S REPLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

Since his return from his Rajputana tour this morning, the Viceroy has been giving special attention to the developments in Rajkot consequent on Mahatma Gandhi's fast. His Excellency was in close touch with his colleagues throughout the day and has also seen Mr. Bulabhai Desai and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

It is strongly felt in non-official political circles other than Congress that Mahatma Gandhi should give up his fast immediately in order to enable the Viceroy to deal with the Rajkot situation in a calmer atmosphere.

Personal Contact

The Viceroy has received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi in reply to His Excellency's message which was delivered this morning. Although no indication is given of the nature of the correspondence, the fact that direct contact has been established between the Viceroy and the Mahatma has engendered stronger hopes of a settlement than were apparent in political circles yesterday.

There is some anxiety, however, as to whether the State of his health will allow Mahatma Gandhi to carry on negotiations for a settlement.—A. P.

Leaders Confer

VISHNUDATT NAGAR, Mar. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad after his arrival here, was closetted with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel till late in the night and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi, who also arrived, joined them.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar also had prolonged talks with the Congress President.—United Press Special.

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Dated this 4th day of March, 1939.
For and on behalf of
MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.,
The Premier Construction Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
(10738)

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Candidates for the Boiler Attendant and Mechanic's post (a) should possess Second Class Boiler Attendant's Certificate, (b) should have worked as a Senior fireman in mills or factories with at least 8 years' experience in firing of boilers. Preference will be given to Boiler attendants who have worked on repairs to boilers and have knowledge of fitting and boiler maintenance.
Candidates for the above posts should know at least one vernacular of the Presidency. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.
PAY.—Assistant Chemist Rs. 100-5-150; Junior Chemist Rs. 75-5/2-100; Boiler Attendant and Mechanic Rs. 62-2-80 p.m. each provisional and subject to revision without any allowance except the usual T. A. and D. A. admissible under the B.C.S.R.
AGE.—Should not be more than 26 years in the case of Assistant Chemist and Junior Chemist. Candidates for the Boiler Attendant and Mechanic's post should not be over 35 years in age.
Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to come at their own expense.
Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.
Further particulars regarding conditions of appointment can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.
Applications by registered post should reach the Director of Industries, on or before 20th March, 1939, at the latest. 10675.

Public Notices

NOTICE

QUOTATIONS with necessary particulars are invited for the supply of a Time Gun to be installed in this Municipality. The sound produced should transverse a Circle of 5 miles radius.
COMMISSIONER,
Bezwada Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bezwada, dated 4-3-39.
(10742)

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A copy of the Tender Form can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.
Earnest money should accompany the tender at the rate of one per cent.
The Municipality reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons.
(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 3rd March, 1939.
(1074

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1903 of 1938.
Messrs KHIMJI POONJA & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
V|s
LALA RAJARAM of Lahore, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Rajaram Street, Lahore. .... Defendant.
To
LALA RAJARAM,
The Defendant abovenamed.
TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 16,651-5-0 interest and costs.
That you are summoned to appear in this Court on 12th April, 1939, at 11 o'clock (S.T.). In default of your appearance the suit will be determined ex parte.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1938.
TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
(10735)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of RADHABAI, widow of Mathuradas Vassanji alias Radhabai Gordhandas Jutha, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kurla, in the Bombay Suburban District. ..... Deceased.
(1) GORDHANDAS MATHURADAS, (2) DWARKADAS MATHURADAS and (3) VITHALDAS MATHURADAS, all of Kurla, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kurla in the Bombay Suburban District .....Petitioners.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master
(Sd) TAHIR ALI
The 24th day of February, 1939.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL and CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
(10736)

Public Notices

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THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for cutting, sewing and making complete in every respect uniform clothing, etc., on the premises of the G.I.P. Rly. Stores Department at Lower Parel, Bombay, during the 12 months from 1-4-1939 to 31-3-1940. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 24-3-1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (10731)

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	23 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

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Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.
BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.
BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.
COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.
BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN
Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.
BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6-15 p.m.
BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR
Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR ASSAM

SHILLONG, March, 5.
The "United Press" understands reliably that the Assam Budget for 1939-40 which will be presented on March 9 will disclose a deficit of about Rs. 18,00,000.
The Revenue shows signs of a decline due to the grant of liberal remissions of the land revenue to the flood-affected people of the province. This the Government propose to expand various beneficient nation-building activities during the year besides incurring the loss of revenue to the tune of about Rs. 5,00,000 due to proposed introduction of Prohibition in the use of opium in two districts with effect from April 1, 1939.—United Press.

WATCH FOR
The Most Sensational Event
On Friday, 10th
THE APOSTLE OF TRUTH & VIRTUE
WILL DELIVER HIS MESSAGE
amidst a VAST CONGREGATION
of ALL Communities
AT
LAMINGTON

Extending Life Of Mango

Three-Year Experiments On Cold Storage

Of the 28 different kinds of commercial varieties of mango, the Alphonso of Bombay was found to be the best keeper though Peter, Fazri, Zafrani, Pyre and Cawasjee Patel could also be kept in good condition for varying periods. The fruits of A stage of maturity (green but just mature) and D stage of maturity (ripe on the tree) have been found unsuitable for storage. Of the other two stages of the maturity of the fruit—B and C (green and mature and green and fully mature)—the B stage was found the most suitable for cold storage. This is the conclusion arrived at from the three-year investigations on the Cold Storage of Mangoes conducted at the Cold Storage Research Scheme Laboratory set up in 1934 at the Ganeshkhind Fruit Experiment Station, Kirkee, by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and published in a bulletin to-day.

India has a virtual monopoly of mangoes of good quality. There are innumerable varieties like Alphonso from Bombay, Langra from Bihar, Benarsi Langra from the United Provinces and Peter from Madras. The production of this fruit is rapidly increasing and efforts have been made during the recent years to regulate home market and to find new markets in foreign countries. The fruit season is, however, short though the time of harvest varies in different localities. The fruit is also very perishable and the prices vary greatly according to the supply of fruit in the market. There is no means at present of holding over the surplus supply which can be put in the market at the time of scarcity. If the marketable life of the fruit could be extended by the application of cold storage methods, more profits would accrue.

Since 1926 experiments have been conducted by various investigators in Bombay and Bangalore and experimental consignments were sent to England in 1932 and 1933.

Realizing the importance of the mango trade, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a cold storage scheme for investigating thoroughly all the problems relating to the storage of mango.

During this investigation 28 different types of mangoes from Madras Presidency the United Provinces, Bihar and Bombay Presidency were tried and the Alphonso variety from Bombay was found to be the best keeper.

HOW MANGOES SHOULD BE STORED.

The storage behaviour of the fruit of Alphonso variety obtained from five localities in the Bombay Presidency was investigated. The results showed that the Alphonso mango grown at Ratnagiri, Poona, Thana, Surat and Dharwar under different climatic and soil conditions did not show a marked difference in the storage life, except that the Dharwar fruit was inferior in keeping quality.

Both the big and small fruit behaved similarly in cold storage. Nor was there much advantage in the fruit having a portion of a stalk attached to it after being plucked over the fruit without the stalk except that the former had a brighter appearance. The gum oozing out of the stalk-end caused the development of brown spots on the fruit and it was found necessary to take care that the fruit is free from the gum.

WRAPPING AND PACKING.

Wrapping papers like the white tissue paper, red tissue paper and waxed paper was tried and the observations showed that though the fruit appeared sound and unaffected on unwrapping after six weeks storage, wrapping was found to have impaired the ripening power of the fruit and this was more marked in the case of waxed paper.

The effect of different packing materials was investigated. The results showed that mango and Karanj (Ponghamia glalora) leave and saw-dust were quite unsuitable for packing fruit for cold storage.

A wooden crate of the size of 24 inches X 12 inches, capable of holding about a hundred mangoes, was found to be a suitable kind of package for commercial cold storage. As wrapping the fruit individually was found to be harmful and the packing materials, like rice straw and wood-wool, affected the ripening of the fruit to a certain extent after cold storage, wrapping fruit individually and packing it tightly with rice straw or wood-wool should be avoided, using only a light wadding of the packing material to hold the fruit in position and to minimise bruising in handling the packages.

The chemical composition of the green and ripe fruit of different varities of mango was studied. Determinations were made of the percentages of water, total nitrogen, acid and sugar contents. It has been found that there is a correlation between the acid content of green fruit and the length of the 'storage life', the latter being short in the case of fruit with low acidity and long in the case of fruit with high acidity.

The changes in the chemical composition of Alphonso fruit stored at different temperatures were followed. The fruit ripened at 68 degrees to 60 degrees F. contained more total sugars than that ripened at room temperature.

There was a steady loss in weight of the fruit in storage but no sudden change in the rate at the time of ripening.

TEACHING OF HINDUSTANI

Bombay Government's Scheme

The Bombay Government's policy with regard to the spread of Hindustani in the Province has been explained as follows in the Budget memorandum:—

"In pursuance of the decision of Government to introduce the study of Hindustani in the schools of this Province, it is necessary to ensure that there is an adequate supply of teachers able to teach the language in the schools. Instruction in Hindustani will be included in the curriculum for the training courses, but it will be some time before it materialises ond Government training institutions are able to cope with the demand for the requisite type of teachers. In the meantime, to meet the immediate demand for the supply of teachers who will be able to teach Hindustani, it is necessary to take the help of private institutions affording courses of instruction in the language for purpose of training teachers and to pay them a suitable grant-in-aid.?"

With regard to the Anglo-Urdu school for girls, Poona, the only institution in the Province for Urdu speaking girls, Government has decided that it should be developed into a High School and it should be removed to a separate building with effect from June 1939. Provision for a recurrent expenditure of Rs. 3,700 and a non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 1,000 has been made for the same.

Government has also made provision for the teaching of Hindustani in Government educational institutions. The scheme as proposed would involve an expenditure of Rs. 9,450 for the next year and an ultimate annual recurrent expenditure of Rs. 12,600 Government has found it necessary to make provision for the teaching of the subject in both the Devnagari and Urdu scripts in all the Government Secondary Schools, primary training institutions, secondary training college, Bombay and secondary training college which will be opened at Belgaum, so that Hindustani might be "enabled to take its rightful place in the national life of India."

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Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar.
* Melbourne ,,	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Mansei ,,	27t Mar	11th ,,
A Steamer ,,	23rd Apr	8th May.
Argun ,,	9th May	23rd ,,
France ,,	23rd	8th June

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Katha from Bhagwad Gita. 8-15 Arti. 8-25 In Devotional Mood. 8-40 Zohra Jan. 9-10 S. D. Batish. 9-25 Lakshman Pershad. 9-40 Sarod Recital. 9-45 Zohra Jan. 12-0 noon Records (Indian). 1-0 p.m. Records (European). 1-14 Dance Numbers Medley. 2-0 School Broadcast. 6-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerji: Bhajans. 6-40 Zohra Jan. 7-0 S. D. Batish. 7-15 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Six Men at a Story. (Relayed from Lucknow.) 8-15 Lakshman Pershad. 8-30 S. D. Batish. 8-45 Zohra Jan. 9-0 Delhi Orchestra. 9-5 Lakshman Pershad. 9-50 Mozart. 10-0 How shall we Dress? by Mrs. Padmini Menon. 10-15 Mozart (Contd.)

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 6-10 Lakshman Pershad. 6-35 Clarionet Recital Khamaj. 6-40 Zohra Jan. 7-0 Kumari Jogmaya Mukerji: Geets. 7-15 Bhajan Hi Bhajan. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Instrumental Trio. 10-0 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Lakshman Pershad. 10-30 Zohra Jan. 10-45 S. D. Batish.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. to 10-0 and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. to 7-45 As in Delhi I. 7-15 to 8-0 p.m. As in Delhi II 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)
7-0 p.m. With Villagers. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 to 11-0 As in Delhi 2. 11-0 Close down.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Records. 12-30 p.m. Bai Tarabai of Gadag. 1-0 Market Rates and Announcements. 1-10 Ladio Ploglam. 1-20 Three Bhajans. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Songs from Screen. 4-0 Songs from Sindh. 4-15 Judai. 6-0 Sarojini Vaze. 6-10 Instrumental Music. 6-20 Master Dina. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. 8-0 Marathi Books review by N. C. Kelkar. 8-15 Bai Tarabai of Gadag. 8-45 Clarionet Solo. 8-50 Master Dina. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Folk-Songs. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 King and his Castles Porbunder. 4. 10-5 Song from Saubhadra. 10-15 Sindhura. 10-25 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9.550 kc/s.)
3-30 p.m. to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 7-0 Karim Khan of Dharwar. 7-10 Master Dina. 7-20 Readings from Gujarati Poetry by Vachaspati. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Teddy Weatherford and his Band: Dance music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. Orchestra 1-30 For Newcomers 2-5 For Newcomers 5-0 Children 6-0 Kalobaran Das 6-20 Basanti Das 6-30 Chandrakanta 6-40 J. K. Tandan 6-50 Chandrakanta 7-0 Satwant Kaur 7-20 Nirmal Kumari Chatterjee 7-40 Mahamaya Devi 7-55 Lalit Mohon Mukherjee 9-10 Vocal Recital 9-25 Orchestral Interlude 9-30 Progress 9-45 Leopold Stokowski.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1.
9-10 Jaharlal Mukherjee.
9-30 Monowara Chowdhuri.
9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4-0 p.m. Things of Interest (Telugu by 'Raido Mama' 4-5 Our Friends Abroad. 2 (Telugu) by N. Seshayya 4-20 Kolattam 5-0 S. Narayanaswami Pillai 6-0 K. V. Krishnan of Kanadukathan: Vocalist 6-30 S. Narayanaswami Pillai Nagaskaram 7-0 Man who gave up Anger (Tamil) by G. T. Sastri. 7-15 Festive South 7.30 Bhajana Sampradayam 8-0 Vedaranyam Krishna Murti Iyer: Violin 9-20 Third Degree 9-35 Medley of Waltzes 9-50 Maurice Ravel 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1.
6-5 Musing on Mosquitoes (Tamil).
6-15 Melodies.
6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1.
9-35 Shrimati T. S. Ghanambal Vocalist.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Orchestra 6-5 Ved Path 6-20 Narayan Rao Vyas 6-30 For Countryside 7-15 Women's Programme 7-45 Bhajans 8-0 Six men at Story (Relayed from Lucknow) 8-15 Narayan Rao Vyas 8-30 Listener's Letters 8-50 Narayan Rao Vyas 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Food we Eat, by a Doctor 10-5 Tamancha Jan 10-20 Sardar Husain 10-25 Narayan Rao Vyas 10-45 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Abdur Rahman Akhtar 5-55 Mannabai of Allahabad 6-15 Kripa Shankar Tewary 6-35 Rasoolanbai of Benares 7-0 Lucknow Radio Orchestra: Pilu 7-10 Abdur Rehman Akhtar 7-35 Mannabai of Allahabad 8-0 Six men at a Story, by Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj 8-15 Records 8-45 Krip Shankar Tewary 9-0 Rasoolanbai of Benares 9-50 English Spelling, discussion between Prof. R. R. Sreshta and Appaswamy 10-5 Abdur Rehman Akhtar 10-20 Wripa Shankar Tewary 10-30 Mannabai of Allahabad 10-45 Rasoolanbai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Sweet Serenade.
8-0 Avalon Quartet.
8-30 Music Hall
9-30 The News.
9-55 Schumann.

"Radha-Krishna Dance," performed by students of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, at their recent annual social gathering.

"Our Common Heritage"

Maulvi Abdul Haq On Significance Of Urdu

"Urdu is the joint heritage of Hindus and Muslims and in the history of India there is no better memorial to our unity than this language," said Maulavi Abdul Haq, founder of Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu in the course of a speech on "What is Hindustani?" The speech was delivered at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu. Mr Faiz Tyebji presided.

At the outset Maulavi Abdul Haq said that in these days people talked too much while very few were ready actually to do some hard work. Another tendency which he regretted was to look at everything from the political view-point so that even the question of language had assumed an unnecessarily political aspect. In India, he said, everything had to have a caste. Thus Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, and Hindi-Hindustani were all the 'castes' of the language. The term Hindi-Hindustani was a term coined by Mahatma Gandhi who had explained that Hindi is written but not spoken while Hindustani is spoken but not written. This became a 'programme' and not a language. The term Hindi-Hindustani was an unhappy combination and could not gain currency. The term (Hindustani), however, became popular.

HINDUSTANI?

Referring to his talk on this subject broadcast by the All-India Radio, Maulavi Saheb said that the term Hindustani was never used in India to connote a language. The writers and poets of Urdu or Hindi had never used it, but this term was suggested by Europeans in the Sixteenth Century for books published by the Fort William College. The authors of these books themselves called them 'Rekhta' or Hindi and only the Englishmen called them Hindustani. In the beginning this word was used to distinguish this language from Persian because Persian scholars used to call the provincial languages of India Hindustani. When, from a mere dialect, it became a literary language they began to call it 'Rekhta' and when it was still further developed it was called Urdu.

INDIVISIBLE HERITAGE.

Maulavi Saheb expressed surprise at the wrong use of the terms Hindi and Hindustani by responsible officials of the provincial governments. We accept, he said, the definition of Hindustani but objected to the way it is used in practice. Hindustani, it was generally believed, was the language which is ordinarily spoken and understood in northern India. No one had a right to take out words which had got into general currency.

Continuing Maulavi Abdul Haq said that he regarded Urdu as the joint and indivisible heritage of Hindus and Muslims which our ancestors have left behind for us." We want to develop this language. It belongs as much to the Hindus as to the Muslims. Indeed, it belongs more to the Hindus as most of the Urdu words have been derived from Hindi."

This was the language, he said, which Hindus and Muslims evolved by common effort. The story of its development was a most interesting and significant chapter in the history of India. It was a pity that historians had not devoted sufficient attention to this manifestation of our cultural unity which was far more important than the futile wars with which the history books are full.

He deplored the attempts being made to import Sanskrit words in Hindi and at the same time reiterated his opinion that Urdu writers should use the simplest language possible.

In the end he made an appeal for increasing the membership of the Bombay Presidency Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu.

Prof. N. Nadvi proposed a vote of thanks to the president and the lecturer. After the close of the meeting many of those present enrolled themselves as members of the Bombay Presidency Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR VILLAGE WORKERS

The Secretary, Training School Committee, Maganvadi, Wardha C. P. writes:—

The next session of the All-India Village Industries Association Training School for Village Workers will begin from 1st June 1939.

Admission will be closed on the 12th of April and students must present themselves at the school not later than the 1st of June.

The course will be for a period of five months. Training in one of the following two industries, together with some theoretical knowledge for village work will be given. Not less than four hours a day will be devoted for training in industry.

(1) Paper Making.
(2) Oil Pressing.

Lectures in the following subjects will be given during the course:

Gandhi Vichar Dohan (Essence

(Continued in col. 2).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The case in which R. D. Bhesania, S. J. Pajnigara, and D. M. Kapadia, who stand charged with cheating and forgery, came up for further hearing before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The three accused have been charged by the Parsi General Hospital authorities with having collected various sums of money from the public in the name of the hospital, through a forged letter purported to have been written by Dr. D. N. Saher.

Dr. D. N. Saher, in the course of his evidence, stated that the letter, which was shown to him in the court as the letter of authority from him on which the accused made collections, was not written by him; he did not remember having made any such authorisation.

Continuing, he said that in last September Dr. K. K. Patel informed him about a certain Parsi who was using a letter signed by him for collecting money from the public. On making inquiries Dr. Saher found out that the letter in question was a forgery, and lodged the complaint.

Mr. Kalyanivala, another prosecution witness, stated that the first accused R. D. Bhesania, came to him for collection. Mr. Kalyanivala's suspicion was roused and he threatened to ring up Dr. Saher and find out whether the letter, which the accused was using, was genuine or forged. The accused got disconcerted and begged for mercy. The accused was allowed to go after he had surrendered the subscription book and the letter.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

FIRE IN CULTERY SHOPS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two cutlery and perfumery shops situated at New Cutlery Bazar, Mahomed Ali Road, were completely gutted as a result of a fire which broke out to-day at 5 a. m.

Smoke was seen issuing out of one of the shops and a strong wind helped to fan the flames to the neighbouring shops. The fire-engines were instantly on the scene and about seven engines fought the flames and it was brought under control within an hour. One of the fireman, attached to the Fort Fire Brigade section had a slip from a height of 30 feet and he fell down. His right wrist was fractured and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

Goods of the neighbouring six shops were slightly damaged by smoke and water. The damage in all is estimated to be about Rs. 30,000.

The owner of the shop is Haji Mahomed Umer Abdul Razafi.

TOBACCO RESEARCH

An Inter-Provincial Scheme

Indian tobacco research institutions are making experiments with local types to help tobacco growers to penetrate the European markets where the cigarette leaf of the flue-cured type is in rising demand.

Since 1936, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has taken up a scheme for co-ordinated research in co-operation with the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and nine provinces and States. The scheme involves:—

(a) Determination of areas suitable for the production of cigarette tobacco, and

(b) Detailed manurial, curing, chemical and breeding experiments and control of leaf curl diseases at the Central Tobacco Research station at Guntur under the control of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

Each co-operating provinces and State has been provided with two flue-curing barns (a few with only one) and the cured leaf is subjected to tests by experts. It is intended to take up the work of breeding new types and experiments on the variations in the quality of leaf produced on different kinds of soil.

NEED OF CONTROL.

Any scheme for the extension of the area under cigarette tobacco needs to be linked up with a system of standardised grades, so that cigarette manufacture in India and the leaf importing countries overseas, may be certain of a regular supply of a uniform quality. Arrangements may have to be made by Provincial and State Departments of Agriculture to persuade the grower to grow types best suited to his area, and it might be necessary to control the purity of a variety through the distribution of seed and exercise control over the quality of the crop through advisory and propaganda work and growers' associations helped by suitable legislation, where necessary, designed to foster the establishment of one variety areas.

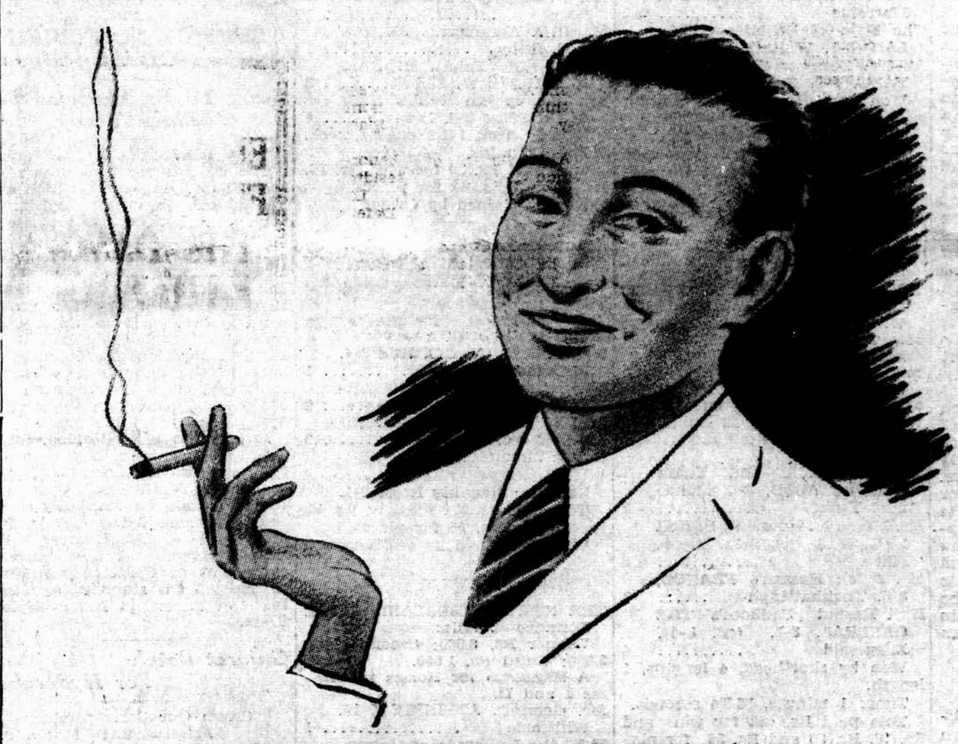
India once possessed a flourishing cigar industry now left behind by the more popular cigarette. Investigations have been carried out by the Bengal Department of Agriculture at Rangpur and several imported types were tried for the production of cigar wrappers and fillers. Of these "Sumatra," "Pennsylvania" and "Manilla" varieties have been found successful.

(Continued from column 7.)

of Gandhiji's teachings), Rural Economics, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation, Principles underlying the A.I.V.I.A., Book-keeping and Education through crafts.

Special courses in the following seasonal industries will be given during September to April:—Paddy-husking and flour-grinding, Bee-keeping, Date Palm Gur and Sugar-making and Soap-making.

For detailed prospectus and syllabus, forms and terms of admission write to the Secretary. Nobody should come before receiving a letter of admission.

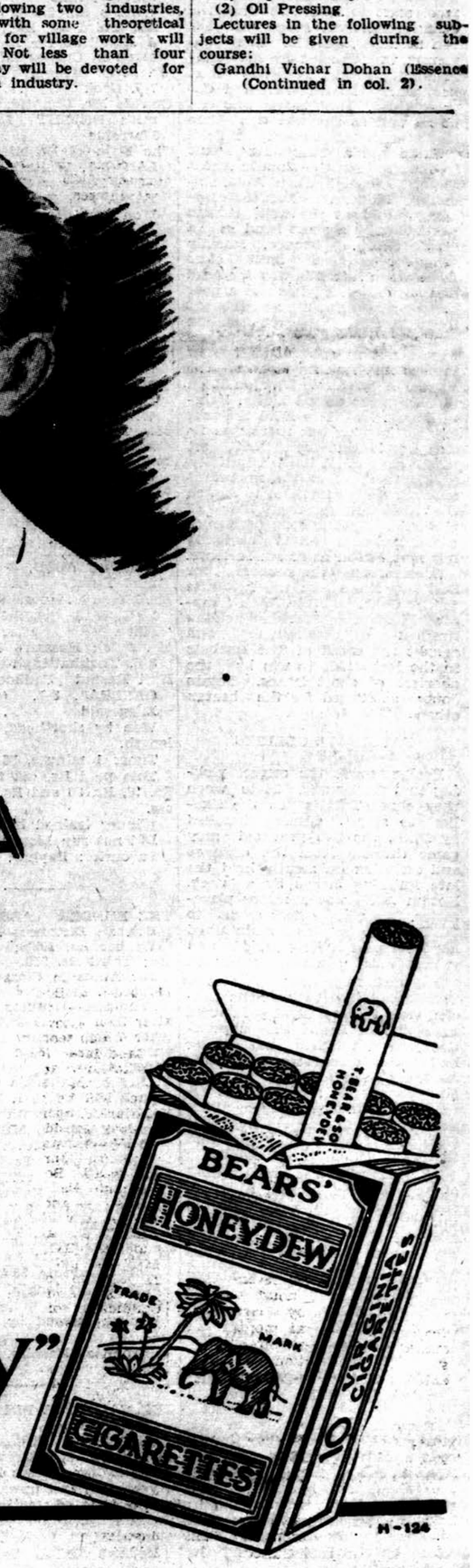


A PICTURE OF A WISE MAN

HE KNOWS WHAT IS GOOD, AND APPRECIATES GOOD QUALITY.

IN SHORT, HE IS A SMOKER OF

Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES



H-124

Yesterday's Racing At Mahaluxmi

Affinity Wins Northumberland Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent).

Supported by a big attendance yesterday's holiday racing was of an interesting order as several well backed horses scored and backers would not have too badly.

Mr. Gemini's Affinity won the gruelling two miles test for the Northumberland Plate in a manner which suggests that he is a stayer of more than average ability.

Rhode Star's effortless win in the Houghton Plate should convince the handicapper that he has no business to be in class III. His failure in the Morland Plate over an identical distance and in identical company on February 17 needs some explaining. On that occasion he ran like a dog without giving his numerous supporters a run for their money.

Buckley whose luck has not been of the best this season scored a double through the medium of Bell Boy and Toholla. Alec Higgin's also turned out two winners —Tomtit and Rhode Star.

J. Simpson, whose successes for a rider of his ability have been few, had a double in the saddle, his winners being Bell Boy and Rhode Star.

TOMTIT COMES TO LIGHT

Making all his own running Tomtit won the Sheridan Plate from start to finish. It was the Titian colt's first success in seven attempts, but he was obviously well fancied by his connections. Bright Lad was next best with the well favoured Catalan third. Rose Marie who can be as well as she was this time last year, finished down the field.

There was a surprising result to the race for the Bunder Abbas Plate, Division I when Asad ridden by Mahomed Yussuf came along to beat the well backed Barki Beg by a short head in a close finish. Franco, smartly away for once led until close home when he made way for Asad and Barki Beg. Bayhas ran a poor sort of a race for a horse thought to be in with an outstanding chance of success.

Britt put in one of his new famous late finishes to win the Bunder Abbas Plate Division II on the Kolhapur owned Malta. Zainul-Muluk, looked to have the race in safe keeping but there was no stopping Malta when Britt set him alight and he had half a length to spare at the important end. Hashim, came late to snatch the third placing from Star of Kashmir. Dalli al Iraq performed desappointingly and is obviously not much good after six furlongs.

Considerable late support for Bell Boy made him the favourite in the Calcutta Plate. With Simpson astride the Sheridan gelding finished on determinedly and caught the speed of The Duchess in the last stride to win by the shortest of short heads. Potato Jones accounted for the beaten others.

FAVOURITE OBLIGES

Backers made the correct picking in the Bassein Plate when they chose Toholla as the likeliest to stand. Cleverly handled by Burn, the five year old grey came through from the distance and finishing on stoutly held the late finishing Jirnas by a neck. Karam Allah was a minor placegetter. The winner does credit to W. Buckley, he has maintained his from over a long period and won four times in seven attempts.

The race for Division II of the Thirsk Plate fell to the little fancied Gorgus, very capably handled by Mohomed Khan, the apprentice jockey. Talkless was being hailed the winner when Mohamed Khan drew alongside on Gorgus and put his mount ahead after a short sharp struggle Pursuivant was in the money but Galumph II ran a dog's race and was early out of the reckoning.

Mr. Gemini's Australian bred gilding revealed himself a great stayer when he won the Northumberland Plate in easy fashion from Bouldnor, Footslogger and four others. Whiteside had the son of Son O' Mine racing behind the pace makers Dictator and Rivalli and taking charge below the distance easily held Bouldnor who challenged strongly over the concluding furlong.

RHODE STAR'S SPECTACULAR WIN

Improving remarkably in his previous effort Rhode Star trounced smart opposition in the Houhton Plate. Simpson jumped the Salamis colt into the lead and put at least twenty lengths between himself and his nearest attendant. Though the field closed on the leader around the turn but he finished full of running and had one and a half lengths to spare from Bright Hope at the end. Meredian Boy ran his usual game race to fill the third placing.

Backers would have been hard put to explain why they made Ratepayer such a blazing hot favourite in the Thirsk Plate, Division II. The gelding son of Le Prodige has run thrice previously and, except for a fourth in very moderate company, had not shown any remarkable ability. He ran very well yesterday, but could not manage anything better than a third. Floataloan, obviously a better horse than he is now credited to be, won comfortably from Pall Mall after making all his own running. Birthday Gift, a most consistent horse was fourth.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000, Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT, 7-7, Cook 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BRIGHT LAD, 8-5, Marrable 2
The Raja of Bobbili's CATALAN, 8-5, Whiteside 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT, 9-0, Evans 4
Won by: 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 minute, 41 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 75 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.
Favourite: Catalan.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE. Div. I. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7 lbs.
Penalties.—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.
Messrs Imamdin and Yussif Raiwan's ASAD, 8-6, Mohamed Yusuf 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's BARKI BEG, 8-10, (cd. 9-1), Y. S. Khan 2
Mr. Saleh Hassan's FRANCO, 8-6, Thakhatsingh 3
Haji Rashid Fadhoos's THE GENERAL, 8-1, (cd. 8-6), Fitzgerald 4
Won by shorthead, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute, 38 3|5 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 432 for win and Rs. 79, Rs. 20 and Rs. 88 for places.
Winner trained by Imamdin.
Dfd not run Lion and Nazar.
Favourite: Bayhas.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE Div. II. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.
Penalties.—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14-0 hands and under, 4 lbs.
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MALTA, 8-1, E. Britt .. 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ZAIN UL MULUK, 8-6, Simpson 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM, 8-1, Selby 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Zawarl's STAR OF KASHMIR, 8-7, (cd. 8-2), Md. Khan 4
Tote paid Rs. 61 for win and Rs 22, Rs. 33 and Rs 27 for places.
Time 1 minute 35 4 5 seconds.
Won by 1|2 length, 2 1|2 lengths 3|4 lengths.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.
Favourite: Hashim.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE Distance —5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
For Indian Horses in Class "A", 4 years old and upwards, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.
Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's BELL BOY 8-2, Simpson 1
Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-2, J. O'Neale 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's POTATO JONES 8-2, Selby 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's EAGER TTT 8-0 (cd. 8-2), Fitzerald 4
Won by short head, 2-1|2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 min. 2-2|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 40 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE BASSEIN PLATE Distance—1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr. W. Buckley's TOHALLA 9-1, Burn 1
Mr. S.D. Abraham's JIRNAS 8-13, Selby 2
Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH 9-4, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 6-4, Brace 4
Won by neck, 1-1|2 lengths, neck.
Time: 2 mins. 19-4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 21 and Rs. 42 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE THIRSK PLATE Div. II.—Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-4, Mahomed Khan 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALKLESS 7-10, Orme 2
The Raja of Bobbili's PURSUIVANT 9-0, Field 3
Mr. R. Chamria's WILD CHERRY 9-4, Brace 4
Not run: Naughty Rosie 8-1.
To e paid Rs. 271 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 40 and Rs. 56 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE Distance—2 Miles.
Winner Rs. 8,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.
Mr. Gemini's AFFINITY 7-12, Whiteside 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOULDNOR 8-8, Selby .. 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGGER 7-12, E. Britt 3
Mr. Diamond's AUTO BUZ 6-8, Cook 4
Not run: Mistral 8-12.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Messrs. G. McElligot and Mrs. M. Clark's RHODE STAR 8-7, Simpson 1
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's BRIGHT HOPE 8-11, B. Rook 2
The Raja of Bobbili's MEREDIAN BOY 8-7, Whiteside 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MARK YOU 8-9, Bond .. 4
Not run: Miss Potiphar 8-10.
Tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 34 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE THIRSK PLATE Div 1 Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. H. Cartwright's FLOATALOAN 8-11, Maxwell 1
Mr. M. Wemyss' PALL MALL 8-11, Harding 2
Mr. Nemo's RATEPAYER 7-10, Burn 3
Mr. Gaj's BIRTHDAY GIFT 9-2, Evans 4
Tote paid Rs. 55 for win: Rs. 23, Rs. 35 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY

St. Mary's Old Boys Win: Crocodiles Beaten

BOMBAY, Monday.

Further progress was made in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament, which is being played at St. Xavier's Gymkhana, Parel.

The Christ Church & Barnes exstudents had to fight hard to get the better of the Crocodiles. The final score was 2—0. The winners scored 1 goal in each half, both being Contto's.

In the 2nd match the St. Mary's Old Boys avenged their recent defeat at the hands of the H. V. M. by a goal in the final of the Parel League.

On this occasion the Old Boys won fairly easily by four goals to one.

At the interval the teams were on level terms with one goal each. The Old Boys scored thrice after resumption. The scorers were Contto 2, Stanly one and Francis one.

LEADERS REACH TRIPURI

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 6.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, U. P., Mr. T. Prakasham, Minister, Madras, Acharya Narendra Deo and Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is arriving to-night.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. S. Satyamurthi are arriving to-morrow.—United Press Congress Special.

CONFERENCE OF LEFTISTS AT TRIPURI

TRIPURI, March 5.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain has called a conference of all Leftist groups including Socialists, Communists, Royists and some Independents to-morrow to discuss their attitude towards the resolutions to be placed in the open session.

It is understood that attempts will be made to work in co-ordination and evolve the greatest common measure of agreement.

NO LEFT BLOC.

Enquiries about to-day's meeting of the Executive of the Socialist Party reveal that the consensus of opinion is against the formation of a "Left bloc."—United Press Special.

Socialist Leaders In Tripuri

TRIPURI, March 5.

Messrs M. R. Masani, Achyut Patwardhan, Yusuf Meherally and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived at Tripuri this afternoon. They were taken to Congress Nagar in a procession of Leftists amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Subhas Bose Zindabad". Lala Shankerlal arrived here this morning.—United Press Special.

SUBSIDY TO FLYING CLUBS

Grant To Be Renewed For Three Year

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The scheme for the grant of subsidy to flying clubs, which was sanctioned by the Legislature three years ago, comes to an end on the 31st March, 1939.

The Government of India, says a 'Communique', have now decided subject to the vote of the Legislature, to renew the grants for a further period of three years from the financial year 1939-40 on conditions which are designed to improve the financial position of the flying clubs and to bring about some reduction in the cost of flying training to the pupil.

It has also been decided, subject to the vote of the Legislature, to purchase seven De Havilland Tiger Moth aeroplanes and to issue them on loan to the seven subsidized flying clubs. The measure is a step towards the modernisation of the aircraft equipment of the clubs, designed to improve the standard of training of pilots in India.—United Press.

Gujarat Batch For Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

The second batch of five volunteers from Gujarat under lead of Mr. Krishnaprasad Mehta is to start to-morrow to participate in Hyderabad Satyagraha.

A public meeting was held last night in connection with "Rajkot Day" presided over by Mr. Kalidas Zaveri, in which a resolution was passed expressing grave concern for Gandhiji and urging the Viceroy to intervene without delay.

Batch For Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Sind) March, 6

The first jatha of six volunteers for the Hyderabad (Dn) satyagraha campaign initiated by the Arya Samaj, left Hyderabad (Sind) for Sholapur this evening. —United Press.

Mahesana Prajamandal

BARODA, March 6.

Sardar Patel will visit Mahesana in last week of March, when Mahesana district Prajamandal will present him a purse.

Dabhoi Vilihab Naibsuba has issued order to landlords to give same relief to their tenants.

Five youths', Messrs. Nanushroff Laxmishanker Bhatt, Manu Patel, Ratilal Patel and Rao have gone on cycle from Baroda to attend Tripuri Congress.

Snowfall In Western Himalayas

POONA, March 6

A few tails of rain or snow occurred in Western Himalayas. Dras reporting three quarter inch. A western disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier. It caused a few light showers in Baluchistan.

G. S. Medical College Sports

Sir Chimanlal On Importance Of Rural Hygiene And Sanitation

The annual athletic sports of the G. S. Medical College were held on the Haffkine Institute ground on Monday when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

Nearly fifty competitors participated in the various events and the standard of performance was quite high.

In addition to regular athletics, variety items like tailing the donkey, threading the needle, obstacle race and ladies' events helped to keep the spectators interested and amused up to the last.

The individual championship in the men's section was won by Mr Moolchand R. D. and in the ladies' section by Miss D. B. Lovji.

At the conclusion of the events Sir Chimanlal Setalvad gave away the prizes to the winners.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Sir Chimanlal then addressed the gathering and narrated the difficulties he encountered in starting the college. The endowment was made on the condition that the University should start a medical college with a fully Indian staff and quite independent of the Government. He expressed great satisfaction at the progress made by the institution.

He was glad that the college encouraged sports among the students and observed that character, comradeship and sporting-spirit, essential for the betterment of a society could only be built in the field.

He earnestly urged the students to discharge their obligation to the motherland by taking up the task of improving rural hygiene and sanitation.

KIRKEE UNITED IN SEMI-FINAL

Police Beaten By Solitary Goal: Provincial Hockey

The Kirkee United qualified for the semi-final round of the Provincial Hockey Championship by defeating the Police Athletic Club by a solitary goal scored in the early stages of the game.

Both teams possessed speedy sets of forwards and the defences had a hectic time in keeping them at bay. The team work of the winners was more in evidence than that of the Police. The left flank of the United was their strong point and they used it to great evidence.

From a free hit, Nirmal intercepted and passed to his insideleft, who in turn sent the ball to Tyrell, who scored the first and what proved to be the only goal of the match.

The Police retaliated strongly and a fine pass by Adams saw Abbas score but he was penalised for sticks. Both teams took up the attack in turns and once the Kirkee forwards went ahead after a fine bout of passing, Scott just saving in the nick of time. The Police then got going but Phillips held Shanker when about to shoot.

The teams adjourned with Kirkee one up. Kirkee opened strongly but Jameson and Hamid I. defended resolutely. Soon after Tyrell shot wide and a chance of adding to the score was lost.

Mahmud, sent Adams away with a through pass but that player overran the ball in an anxiety to score himself. The United after this were all over their opponents and a fine piece of work by the inner trio resulted in K. Nimal, taking a hurried first time shot which Scott saved magnificently. The Police made desperate efforts to equalise but their efforts were in vain.

Phillips and D'Souza were sound in the Kirkee defence.

SCORE:—
KIRKEE UNITED 1 goal.
B. C. P. A. C. Nil.
TEAMS:—
KIRKEE UNITED: Shinde; Phillips and D'Souza; Gaikwad, B. N. Nirmal, Martis; J. M Phillips; K. N. Nirmal, Tyrell, G. N. Nirmal and Amor.

THE POLICE:—Scott; Jameson and Hamid I.; Mahmud. Hamid II. Shivaji; Abbas, Roane, Lazarus, Shanker and Adams.

UMPIRES: J. Pinto and H. S. Lynn.

To-day's Match

At 5-30 p.m Lusitanians "A" vs. "Times of India."

TURF CLUB, COMMITTEE

The following nine members have been duly proposed for election as Members of the Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club for the year 1939-40:—

A. C. Ardeshir, Esq.
Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.
Sir Homi P. Mody, K.B.E.
Major N. M Morris, V. D.
G. H. Critchley, Esq.
G. R. Khairaz, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
F. G. Travers, Esq.
Capt. R. V. Gove.
W. L. A. Radcliffe, Esq.

Joe Davis Beats Sidney Smith

LONDON, March 4.

Joe Davis beat Sidney Smith by 43 frames to thirty in the final of the world Snooker Championship, which was held this year since 1927.—Reuter.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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EROS

CENTRE OF ALL ATTRACTIONS!
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST THREE DAYS
Columbia's Greatest Romantic COMEDY:

'GIRLS' SCHOOL'
with
ANNE SHIRLEY
NAN GREY
RALPH BELLAMY

Supported by 50 Gorgeous Girls
SPECIAL
Personal appearance on "Stage"
RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON
DAILY AT THE 6-30 P.M.
SHOW ONLY
Restaurant & Ballroom
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Every evening from 7-45 p.m.
RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON
Presenting unique, high class ENTERTAINMENT:
"Truly the TALK of the town"
Splendid environment. Best Dance Rhythm Band in Bombay
YOU MUST VISIT BOMBAY'S—
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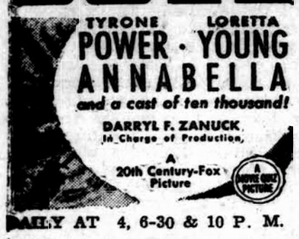
Right of Admission Reserved!

SUEZ



DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE REGAL
Free List Entirely Suspended

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GEORGE ROBEY
ANNA MAY WONG in
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
A Gorgecus Tale from the "ARABIAN NIGHTS"!

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!

THURSDAY!
WALLACE BEERY
ROBERT TAYLOR
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's GREAT ADVENTURE DRAMA:—
"STAND UP AND FIGHT"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 2, 1995
Muslim: Moharrum 15, 1358
Parsi: Meher 3, 1308
Hightide: 0-44 13-10
Lowtide: 6-56 19-06
Sunrise: 6h 55m
Sunset: 6h 46m
Haj Committee, 5 p.m. at Head Office.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL

The ordinary meeting of the Headmasters' Association will be held at the Maratha High School, Opera House Tram Terminus to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Sheth Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will expound in Gujarati strophes 4-6 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX). The lecture is open to the public.

"HUSEIN DAY"

Under the auspices of 'Husein Day' Committee, a public meeting will be held to commemorate "Husein World's Greatest Martyr", to-day (Tuesday) in Kesar Baug, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dongri, when speeches will be delivered on "The Message of Husein to the World." Pandit Lalita Prasad Shad of Agra will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union there will be a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, when Mr. Godambe, will speak on "The Fortnight in Review". Mr. Salim, Vice-President of the Union, will preside.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The members of the Technological Association have arranged a 'Farewell Tea' to Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay on the eve of his retirement on Thursday. the 9th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

On the same occasion the fifth annual social gathering of the Technological Association will be celebrated with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar as the chief guest.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Public Health and Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. W. C., have arranged an Informal Talk by Dr. Aykroyd on "Practical Nutrition Work", to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11-30 a.m., at Rewa House, Warden Road (behind Mahalaxmi Temple).

WEIGHT-LIFTING TOURNAMENT AT MATUNGA

The second annual Weight-Lifting Tournament of the Matunga Athletic Club, open for all will be held on 19th instant in the Asthika Samaj Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay. The Competition will be under the International Olympic Group of Lifts, viz:—

(1) Two-hands Clean and Military Press with Barbell.
(2) Two-hands Snatch with Barbell.
(3) Two-hands Clean and Jerk with Barbell.

All the lifts are to be executed in accordance with the Olympic definitions.

Suitable prizes will be awarded to Winners and runners-up of Weight-per-weight and Catch-weight classes.

Entries will be taken upto 12th instant For further particulars please apply to The Hon. Secretary, The Matunga Athletic Club, Bhimbidiwalla Building, Matunga, Bombay No. 19.

EXHIBITION OF NEEDLE-CRAFT

It has been proposed to organise an exhibition of Needle-Craft and akin subjects as a special feature of the Poona Industrial Exhibition. This endeavour is sought to popularise this art giving it an impetus.

Unique Success Of Congress In Ghatkopar

Ghatkopar Congress Committee had nominated 12 candidates for 12 seats in Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality for ensuing triennel election. Four independent candidates also sent their nomination. Subsequently all the four independents have withdrawn. Thus all the 12 candidates of the Congress have been elected unopposed.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay inspected the (Bombay) Light Patrol, A.F.I. (Cavalry Group) at Vakola.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley dined with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont at Harkness Road.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Not Wanted on Voyage" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Girls' School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Dawn Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dhartimata" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret Five" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 715 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Zorro Rides Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Adhikar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Preferential Duty Under Ottawa Trade Agreement

The Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, writes:—

All postal articles for which preferential rate of duty under the Ottawa Trade Agreement Rules 1932 is claimed, should be accompanied by a customs declaration showing the country of origin or manufacture of the goods, or the information given on the wrapper of the package.

WORLI OBSERVES RAJKOT DAY

Rajkot Day was observed at Worli with a public meeting held at Jamboree maidan under the auspices of the Worli Young Men's Association when Dr. V. B. Govande presided and the speakers included Messrs. L. R. Kumar, B. J. Marathe, Janab Jumakhan and T. R. Bolan.

A resolution was adopted expressing deep concern at the fast undertaken by Mahatmaji in connection with the Rajkot struggle, praying to the Almighty that he might grant Mahatmaji strength to sustain this ordeal successfully, and warning the British Government of the serious consequences to the country if the state of affairs is allowed to drift.

LORD REAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM POONA

The Government of Bombay have given as a gift to the Lord Reay Industrial, the Forest House which was prepared by the Forest Department for the Poona Industrial Exhibition 1939, out of Bombay Presidency timbers. This house is going to be constructed in the forthcoming Poona Industrial Exhibition.

The Government of Bombay have provided for a grant-in-aid to the Museum in the Current year. The grant is Rs. 2,000 per year rising by an annual increment of Rs. 500 up to Rs. 5,000.

The forthcoming Poona Industrial Exhibition being organised under the auspices of the Museum is the 4th of its kind.

The Hon. Minister for Industries will open the Exhibition on the 12th instant.

The Exhibition will comprise of not less than twenty different departments.

Second batch of volunteers who left Bombay on Sunday for Jaipur to participate in the Satyagraha movement there.

INDIA SHOULD STAY WITH THE DEVIL SHE KNOWS

Mardy Jones' Plea For Partnership In British Empire

FEDERATION CONDEMNED AT GREEN'S HOTEL MEETING

"A mixture of autocracy and democracy introduced by British hypocrisy" was the description of the Federal scheme envisaged in the Government of India Act, given by Mr. Mardy Jones at a lecture he delivered under the auspices of the Indian Progressive Group at the Green's hotel on Monday evening.

Mr. M. R. A. Baig presided.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Jones pointed out that before the war, India had no place in world politics with the first small dose of political power she got by the Minto-Morley reforms she became an original member of the League of nations. Yet she had no influence over International politics because at Geneva she spoke her master's voice, which was any how better than no voice at all.

INDIA'S OWN VOICE IN PROVINCES

With the introduction of Provincial autonomy India was speaking with her own voice in the provinces. The lecturer had great faith in India's future and when she attained "Poorna Swaraj" he thought that peace-loving India would exert an influence that would make for sanity in the mad-house of Europe.

'THE DEVIL WE KNOW'

The speaker thought that there were two ways by which India could fulfil her destiny. She could either be an equal partner in the British commonwealth of nations or she could organise and fight in her own way. As no peace loving country could be safe from the menace of dictators it was necessary that India should ally herself with some power or other. It was better to live with devil one knew than the devil one did not know. On this principle Mr. Jones thought that India should ally herself with Britain. He thought that Dominion Status with a trade treaty would give to India all the advantages of "Poorna Swaraj" without its disadvantages.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIA ACT

Turning to the question of Federation Mr. Jones suggested that the Princes of India should take a leaf from the book of the King and establish some form of representative Government in the States.

Referring to the statement made by Lord Zetland in the House of Lords that the British Government intended to introduce amendments to remedy minor defects in the Government of India Act, Mr. Mardy Jones suggested that the Hindus and Muslims if they were true to their country must bring to bear united pressure on the British Government to introduce amendments to remedy the major defects in the Act also.

In the opinion of the speaker illiteracy was the greatest problem in India, and he thought that India could not attain "Poorna Swaraj" till a scheme of full, free and compulsory primary education was introduced and carried out in this country.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

He made two suggestions to finance such a scheme one was that India should press Britain to pay half the cost of such troops as were maintained in India but were not intended for India's own defence, on the undertaking that the money so saved should be used to spread primary education. Secondly he thought that the Provincial Governments and the Central Government should pledge their joint credit to raise a long term loan to finance the introduction and carrying out of a scheme of compulsory, primary education.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

A week-end of crowded activities for the Hindus. Saturday, Sunday and Monday saw the entire area in a very happy mood. The Holi Festival was celebrated with the usual pomp and splendour.

The Holi Trees or Holi Fires were made in every area on Sunday night. when the bulk of the Hindu population feasted and danced around the fires.

The celebration continued on Monday, when groups of people dressed in various costumes exhibited open air, road-side dances, which were watched with interest by crowds of passers-by.

The festival was celebrated with greater pomp this year than the last.

MERVA ROAD

Motoring on Sunday to the Merva beach which has now become a pleasure haunt I was surprised to see quite a large number of huts and shacks all along the beach. Like Juhu and Versova, Merva too is getting over-crowded and before long those that are used to solitude will look out for another pleasure haunt.

Being a good distance from the city, Merva offers an ideal spot for picknicking but the deplorable condition of the road from Malad onwards, keeps quite a number of picnickers from visiting the place.

The roadway which a stretch exactly like the Versova road, is full of pot holes, and is rather dangerous, that one could only go into the interior by a narrow footpath which is not wider than a cart-track.

Looking at the number of cars that passed me, I feel that if Merva, is to become prominent, every effort must be made either to repair this road or to get it asphalted. The District Local Board concerned might move into this matter.

BANDRA BUS SERVICE

While I must say that under the new management of the Bandra Bus Service rapid improvements have been made, I feel that there are several further reforms that are needed.

The Bus Service has to-day become the only means for quick transport in the suburbs, especially the Mahim-Borivlee route is a boon to the suburbanites. But having buses running on all routes is not sufficient, what is really needed is prompt and efficient service.

I have noticed that buses do not run to timings as expected, which causes any amount of inconvenience. Then the other important item I like to bring to the notice of the management is politeness amongst their staff.

On the Hill Road route for example there are insufficient numbers of buses plying, thus causing inconvenience to passengers waiting a starting point, as well as between. To add to this nuisance a new rule has been issued by the management that unless tickets have been sold to all passengers the buses do not start. This is rather annoying as the long delay after a hard-day's work is intolerable.

German Jews' Plight

'Neither Allowed To Live Nor Die' Says An Exiled German

The M. V. "Victoria" called at Bombay on Monday evening 'enroute' to Shanghai.

A great number of German Jews, men, women and children, were bound for Shanghai. One of them, a middle-class German Jew said in the course of a conversation that living conditions were becoming daily more acute for the German Jew and the Jews were leaving Germany in great numbers He said, "Just a year ago I had a flourishing wine business. Thanks to the 'Aryan' Laws, I had to go out of business. I have still about 20,000 marks in a Berlin Bank. But I am not allowed to touch it. So you see me here, a wanderer on the face of the earth, unwanted, without hope."

He explained that his case was typical of what was happening all over Germany and added. "The fate of the Jew is hanging in the balance; he cannot live and he is not allowed to die."

A NEW 'VIVEKANAND'

Another important arrival by the 'Victoria' was Dr. Mahanam Brata Bramhachari, Ph.D. The doctor is a vaishnavite philosopher and toured the length and breadth of Europe and America and delivered hundreds of lectures in leading cities and was the guest of many Universities. He was the International Secretary of World Fellowship of Faiths and in that capacity travelled all over the Western world on a tour of good-will.

He was one of the best appreciated among the speakers at the World Congress of Faiths at London. His self-ordained mission in life is to make the world conscious of the one-ness and harmony of life and also interpret India and its culture to the world.

He was a delegate from India to the parliament of world religions, where he represented Neo-Vaishnavism. His lecture on the creed of non-violence in America at once drew the attention of American thinkers and scholars to him.

City Celebrates Holi Festival

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hindu citizens of Bombay celebrated on Monday the Holi festival with great eclat. Wherever one went, men and women with clothes smeared with red powder were in evidence. The Marwaris particularly at Kalbadevi enjoyed the festival in their usual merry manner.

The police had to keep special watch at several places in the city to protect people going along public roads being smeared with red powder or coloured water.

The Holi festival is celebrated throughout India. Its origin is lost in the midst of antiquity but it appears to be one of the few survivors of the age when the Aryans lived together as one race somewhere in Central Asia or Northern India. There is more than one feature of the festival such as its connection with the Spring, the lighting of a bonfire, dancing and singing and revelry of various kinds, that have a strange semblance to the mediaeval spring time festivities of some of the Western countries.

There is more than one legend purporting to indicate the origin of the custom of lighting bonfires on the Holi day. One is that in ancient times a demoness named Holika used to kidnap and devour children which so incensed people that at last they caught hold of her and burnt her to ashes and the bonfire on the night of Holi is in celebration of that event.

Another legend says that Holika was a sister of Hiranyakashyapu, the father of Pralhad, the great devotee of Vishnu. Offended by his son's extreme devotion to Vishnu, the demon king ordered his sister to throw the boy into fire. She caught hold of the boy and jumped into the flames, but while she was reduced to ashes, Pralhad came out of the ordeal unscathed.

Still another legend says that the bonfire commemorates the burial of Madana, the God of Love by the fire that had shot forth from the third eye of Shiva, when the latter found that Madana had attempted to disturb him in his meditations at the suggestion of Indra and other gods who wanted to persuade Shiva to come out and destroy their persecutor, the demon Tarakasura, son of Tripurasura.

The bonfire is kept up throughout the night being constantly fed with logs of wood, wood work of deserted houses, broken furniture and anything that is combustible which can be laid hands on covertly or overtly by the merry makers, who according to age-long custom claim complete immunity for their depredations.

Holi is known in Maharashtra by the name of Shimga and in Bengal as Dol Jatra or the swinging festival. The throwing of coloured powers and liquids on friends and passersby is a custom universally prevalent in India on this day. It is said to be in imitation of Krishna's frolics with the cow boys and milk maids of Brindaban.

Banks, public offices and business houses were closed for the day.

OVER 30 MERRY-MAKERS ARRESTED

More than thirty "Holi" day merry makers came to grief today as a result of their indiscriminate sprinkling of colour on pedestrians.

These persons were arrested in different centres including Lamington Road, Maharbouri and other places.

PAPER-BOX FACTORY GUTTED

Shortly before midnight on Monday fire broke out in a paper-box factory, which is situated on the 1st floor of a building on Mahomed Ali Road. The ground floor of the building is occupied by motor service offices.

The fire was put out in a short time and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

"HEIR-APPARENT OF AUNDH"

A Corrcetion

Mr Apa Pant of Aundh writes that it has been brought to his notice that in the Press he is being often mistaken for the Heir apparent of Aundh. The Heir-apparent of Aundh, says Mr. Pant, is his nephew, and is at the moment in England studying at a public school. "I am only an ordinary citizen of Aundh." states Mr. Pant.

"Madhe Sahaba" Arrests

LUCKNOW, March 6.

Eighteen more were arrested to-day in connection with the "Madhe Sahaba" agitation.—United Press.

LAY AWAKE IN AGONY WITH NEURITIS

Spent Sleepless Nights Tossing with Pain

KRUSCHEN SALTS EFFECTED A COMPLETE CURE

Ordinary headaches are bad enough, but they are as nothing compared to the awful pains of neuritis in the head, says this woman. Read how Kruschen completely banished the pain—

"I had neuritis in the head and right arm. I suffered uptold agony with my head, and I dare not think what might have happened had it continued. Everybody knows what a headache is like, but it is as nothing compared with the awful pain of neuritis in the head. I spent sleepless nights tossing with pain. I began taking Kruschen Salts, and after some months of the treatment I have effected a complete cure."—(Mrs.) L.M.

Neuritis, like rheumatism and sciatica, has its roots in intestinal stasis (delay)— the unsuspected accumulation in the system of harmful waste matter, which leads to the formation of excess uric acid. The knife edged crystals of uric acid pierce the tissues and nerve sheaths, and cause those excruciating pains.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients of Kruschen assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1939

PAINFUL SUSPENSE

The doctors' bulletin on Gandhiji's health, issued on Monday, states that on the fourth day of the fast his general exhaustion is becoming marked, that the first heart-sound is weak, that the blood pressure has risen to 185 and 105 and that "any attempt to sit up in bed will bring up an attack of giddiness." The latest bulletin states that Gandhiji "is more exhausted, nausea and restlessness having made their appearance." Such a condition, in which the doctors could not even take the weight, forbids any complacency. Whaever, therefore, is physically possible to be done to terminate the fast must be done immediately. If it is true that the Rajkot authorities have applied to the Viceroy for ten days' notice before any action is taken by him about the State affairs, it only shows that they have lost all sense of proportion together with all sense of justice. If the Thakore Saheb and his advisors do not arrive at a settlement with Gandhiji by the midnight of Tuesday, they must be suspended forthwith.

Redeeming Feature

A redeeming feature of the latest situation is that direct communication has at last commenced between Gandhiji, the Viceroy and Mr. Gibson, the Resident. Mr. Gibson has personally interviewed Gandhiji but in his painfully brief report of the interview he would not say anything more than that he explained to Gandhiji "Our point of view." This is hardly reassuring. But his "no" to the question if he was to see Gandhiji again the next day perhaps encourages the hope that the situation now is not quite so serious as to demand a second visit by him. On the other hand, a close associate of Gandhiji is reported to have described the situation at 10 p.m. on Monday as one of "uncertainty and suspense." It appears that the next move is expected from the Viceroy, who alone can definitely remove the uncertainty. If that is the position it implies that either the Thakore Saheb is still recalcitrant or it is too late for him to make his own settlement. In either case he seems to be a doomed man.

A Simple Issue

Two suggestions, believed by some to be helpful towards a settlement, may now be considered briefly. One is that since the Viceroy has now taken up the question himself Gandhiji may well break his fast for the time being so as to enable the former to investigate the whole case thoroughly in a calm atmosphere. But Gandhiji will not accept any such suggestion as the fast does not make it impossible for the Viceroy to decide the main issue soon. That issue is only whether or not the Thakore Saheb is bound to implement his agreement with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as interpreted by the latter and Gandhiji and, as even the "Times of India" now admits, by the public in general. This is a simple issue and is made simpler by Gandhiji demanding little beyond a majority for the representatives of the Praja Mandal on the Reforms Committee. Another suggestion is that Gandhiji has needlessly created a difficulty by demanding certain conditions beyond the terms of the Thakore-Patel settlement and that he should withdraw these conditions. Now, Gandhiji has already made it clear that he has on the whole conceded more than he has demanded and that his demands outside the four corners of the settlement are only meant for the Thakore's own protection, so as to revive faith in a man who has once broken his pledge. However, if the settlement as a whole is to be implemented as it is in a *bona fide* manner, we do not think Gandhiji will not listen to any alteration in his proposals. Altogether, the more one thinks about the situation the clearer it becomes that, if the Viceroy, as representative of the Paramount Power, does not immediately give justice to the oppressed and distressed people of Rajkot and if he does not come to terms with their leader, who is also the leader of the whole country, soon enough to save his life, there is to be no more peace between India and Britain. This is not meant to be a threat. The occasion is too solemn for threats. We have only anticipated the certain consequences of a dreadful contingency in the hope that the contingency may be averted and that the future progress of India towards complete independence may be as non-violent as Gandhiji alive can make it.

Astounding Solution

British Imperialist history is full of odious deeds in relation to its victims. It can claim a record almost consistently black. But we doubt if there is any chapter, in modern British history, which is blacker than that relating to Palestine. And, what is more, this chapter is both far from being closed, and is being blackened even more thickly. The controversy over the McMahon correspondence supplies a classic example of calculated deception practised upon the Arabs and maintained during all these years. The interpretation, which the British want to place upon the McMahon correspondence, is a contemptible equivocation as has been amply example by a British jurist himself. And, apart from every other argument, the fact that Palestine was not specifically excluded from the pledge and the Arabs led to believe that Sir Henry McMahon meant no more than what he said, is sufficient to expose the integrity of British statesmanship.

Nothing, however, can match the audacity of the surprise proposals for a compromise which have been sprung upon the Arabs. Reuter sends but a sketchey summary of the reported proposals. But no details are necessary to show the atrocious nature of the "compromise" suggested by Whitehall. With tongue in its cheek British Imperialism offers the Arabs slavery in two stages. In the first stage—they call it the transition period—the Arabs will be the slaves of the Jews and their friend, the High Commissioner. For "subjects regarded as of the first importance by both the Arabs and the Jews such as finance, immigration and land sales would originate in the Upper House" where "decisions would be reached by the Arabs and Jews voting separately" and "in the case of deadlock the right of veto would lie with the High Commissioner." The principle of majority in voting being debarred the Jews will easily force a deadlock on questions, for instance, of immigration and land sales. The High Commissioner will step in. And who does not know how?

This is for the "period of transition" which is not defined but which is obviously designed as a period during which the Jewish minority will be assisted to convert itself into a majority or at least reach a status of equality. The transition period may even then not come to an end and in fact exist in perpetuity, for the simple reason that artificially and deliberately created deadlock will in course of time become a natural and permanent one. The net result of the proposals would be slavery for Arabs under the joint domination of Jews and the Mandatory. The ingenuity of this "solution," unique in history, is a credit to the utter, unrelieved brazenness of British Imperialism. But it is a solution that does not solve. It is a solution which, if persisted in, will finally spell the doom of any possible understanding among the parties. It also spells, of course, a dark future for the Arabs. But those who will ultimately suffer for it will not be the Arabs.

Presidential Election And After

(By K. G. Mashruwala, President, Gandhi Seva Sangh.)

It is with some hesitation that I write on this matter. I would not have done so if I had not been obliged to indulge in some private correspondence in the matter. As the view I have expressed therein may be of use to the public, I have ventured to pen the following.

A friend, who is a prominent Congressman, wishes to assure me that the vote for Subhas Babu was never meant as a vote against Gandhiji or his programme and policy: and that if that issue is clearly put before the delegates, there will be an overwhelming majority for Gandhiji. For the sake of argument I grant this and ask him, what, then, was the feeling of those who voted for Subhas Babu without meaning disconfidence in Gandhiji? He replies, in effect, that to a very large extent they took this opportunity of expressing their displeasure against Sardar Vallabhbhai and his colleagues, with whom they were dissatisfied for some reason or another to a minor extent they also thought that Subhas Babu would express the national resentment against Federation in much stronger language than Dr. Pattabhi or Gandhiji's followers could. They did not draw more meaning than this from Subhas Babu's references to the attitude of the 'Rightists' towards Federation. They took his allegations and charges as only an electionee.ing tactics for winning the votes of those who had resentment against Sardar personally. So, he argues, that the election statements should be forgotten and that Sardar and his colleagues should work in the same way as they did last year with the same President and utilise their undoubted majority in keeping the President within right bounds.

Delegate's Duty.

It seems to me that the above arguments represent the view of several delegates. It is necessary, therefore, to examine its implications.

In the first place, assuming that a section of the delegates who voted for Subhas meant not want of confidence in the Gandhian policy but only in the leadership of Sardar Patel and his colleagues, it follows logically that at least these leaders must resign, and allow these delegates to choose others of their confidence. This they can do, constitutionally, only through the President. They are free to exert their influence over him in the constitutional manner to get a Cabinet which will command their confidence. If they have changed their minds again and want the old leaders to come back, let them frankly say so to the President.

But this again should not be done in hurry. They must realise that they can have either Subhas Babu or the old members. They cannot now retain both. They must make their choice with deliberation. The old leaders having been virtually dismissed by the present House, they cannot in decency be expected to seek the suffrage of present delegates. If the delegates have any desire to reinstate them, they should do so of their own accord.

The Third Group.

But let them realise that the matter is more serious and deeper than the change of a mere personnel. Subhas Babu (I think shrewdly), referred to the groups in the Congress as 'Rightists' and 'Leftists'. He did not use the usual terminology of Gandhiites, Socialists, etc. He indicated pretty clearly whom he meant by the Rightists, namely, the loyal followers of Gandhiji and his acredited lieutenants. He loosely indicated also the Leftists. Theirs is not a single group, but they are pretty unanimous on one point, namely, that the Gandhian leadership and ideology must be overthrown as quickly as possible. He must have realised that the loyal Gandhiji-ites by themselves are in a minority in the Congress. They have been so for several years. The Congress has followed Gandhiji for so many years past, not because a majority of them have always agreed with Gandhiji, but because they were unable to think of better. He must have also seen that the Socialists were also in a minority, and besides were divided into various groups. He himself has refrained from

(Continued on page 12, col. 7)

PROBLEM OF STATES

How To Solve It

By Kumar

Alarmed at the sudden developments in the country and surrounded in many cases by a selfish bunch of old school officials the Princes have readily made themselves pliant tools in the hands of the Political Department of the Viceroy. They have adopted a policy of extreme and unqualified repression without studying the causes that contribute to the success of this moment. Have they ever asked themselves a question why these "outside unconcerned professional agitators" (to use the phraseology of Mr. Gibson) find a ready response among their own dear subjects attached to them by long standing bonds of social, economic and personal fealties?

Reckless Expenditure

The causes are not far to seek. The statistical survey of their respective budgets will show them a vast increase in their annual expenditure. The personal expenses of the royal family have considerably increased because of the unusually luxurious and pleasure-loving habits, into which an average Ruler has relapsed. Moreover, a steadily increasing flow of very highly paid European and/or retired Indian officials from outside the State is being maintained either to demonstrate their love of the white skin or to win the favour of a high officer of the Political Department, mostly the A.G.G. Talking of the A.G.G., and the Political Department, I must mention that, if the Indian Princes spent half their time, money and energies after their people as they have been wasting over these white men and their subordinates, they would have fewer problems to worry them. This system of highly-paid European advisers makes the administration top-heavy without in any way conferring the corresponding increase in benefits to the people. The total absence of that progressive administrative outlook in the type of retired men recruited to fill up important offices leads to the aggravation of the subjects' miseries.

Grinding Taxation

In order to meet this growing increase in expenditure, various ways and means are devised to tax an already overburdened peasantry, whose paying capacity has never been made to increase by the development of agricultural, industrial and commercial projects. On the contrary, they are adversely affected by a slump in prices of commodities, while the rates of assessment on land have remained the same as determined during the few years following the war, when prices were at their highest level. To meet this position of increasing liabilities and diminishing returns these unfortunate tollers have sold off their valuable belongings—the gold and silver ornaments adorning the beautiful bodies of their simple hard-working womanfolk. The almost unprecedented flight of gold from this unfortunate country of ours during the last few years bears ample testimony to the fact.

This plight of the masses, coupled with, in not a few cases, a hostile and corrupt administration, has largely contributed to the development of discontent and utter poverty. This rapid tide of agrarian discontent is being diverted by the intellectual wizards of the Congress Party into a great waterfall of immense potentialities generating political energy as could set the whole country en fire

Before these smouldering embers are fanned into huge conflagration that will envelop every State in india, some constructive formulae as a step in the right direction must be evolved by the Princes without any delay. Of course they have been holding frequent meetings of their brother Princes and other trusted advisers. It is also expected that the next session of the Chamber of Princes will occupy their minds with the solution of this most pressing problem. If I may, at this stage, venture to offer a criticism of their present policy, I must express in the most unambiguous terms that it is frought with grave dangers, and based upon an utter ignorance or reckless disregard of the genuine grievances of the people.

Stop Repression

Let them (Princes) first of all dismiss from their minds all ideas about repressing and thereby suppressing the people. They must cease to think in terms of police, military, ordinances, the Princes' Protection Act and similar weapons of war, which as experience has shown, will do no good either to the vanquisher or the vanquished. Assuming without admitting that the repressive machinery succeeded for a time in silencing the people, will it really restore mutual goodwill and cooperation between the ruler and the ruled? If not, where will the strength of that State be? Would it be a very happy state of affairs for a ruler and his officers to be disliked by his subjects? I am quite positive that no ruler would want to alienate the love and devotion of his subjects in spite of the gravest provocation offered by the latter.

Instead they must review the situation in the light of recent events and modern environments. Each Indian State, having its own peculiar local problems, it would be difficult for the Chamber to arrive at an uniform method of constitutional reforms; but joint deliberations always have their value and the Princes would certainly benefit by them. First and foremost they must jointly muster enough courage and strength of character to tell His Excellency the Crown Representative, that while appreciating his concern for the preservation of their sovereignty, they stood in no need of his intervention or assistance to tackle a problem which was theirs and theirs alone. What would not be possible for a single ruler to do, would thus be rendered easy by a joint resolution forwarded through His Highness the Chancellor. Secondly, a few general principles guiding the Princes in setting their respective houses in order must be formulated. For this purpose a set of a few tentative proposals of a general nature is suggested together with a brief

Continued on Page 11 column 1.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

REPUBLICANS' RESOLVE

Doctor Negrin has proclaimed his determination to continue resistance to General Franco to the end and assumed supreme command of the Republican armies. Since then it is reported that his Government has fled but that General Casado has taken charge of the fight to the end. From the point of view of the ultimate result this decision may be a futile one. For it is practically obvious that no resistance can at this stage possibly save Spain from Franco. But it is not Spanish Republicans who are to blame for the resolve to go down fighting which, of course, will involve tragic loss of life. The parties responsible for this are Britain and France who, true to their policy of betrayal, betrayed the Republicans even at the eleventh hour by recognising Franco unconditionally and helping him to demand complete unconditional surrender on the part of those who were fighting for a just and legitimate cause against the enemies of Spain and Democracy.

NO SURRENDER

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has once again assured Lancasnire that Government would not make any new treaty with India unless they were satisfied that the treaty gave fair treatment to Lancashire cotton goods in the Indian markets. We wonder if the Government of India have ever given such an assurance to the Indians. They have rather been pampering Lancashire these many years and they are doing so now. But, fortunately, the Indian Advisors are unanimously opposing any further concession to Lancashire, and hence the unconscionably prolonged negotiations about a treaty. The Indian Advisors should continue to refuse to sacrifice Indian interests. India can very well do without a treaty with Britain if one cannot be made without injuring her interests.

FRIVOLOUS OPPOSITION

The cut motion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly against Government's expenditure on their experiments with the Wardha scheme without the previous consent of the House was a frivolous one and was rightly thrown out by a large majority of forty votes. The motion would have been appropriate if Government had scrapped the present system and committed themselves to the new one. But Government's proposed action is only experimental and is part of their normal work in reforming educational methods. Moreover, as the Premier pointed out, Government's proposals had been outlined in the Assembly as early as in March 1938. The Opposition argument that the Wardha scheme might injure Muslim culture is downright nonsense. If the reference is to the effect on Urdu of making Hindustani compulsory, it has been made clear again and again that Hindustani will not in the least displace any of the recognised languages of the province. The Opposition leaders will do well to realise in time that if they go on indiscriminately opposing everything initiated by the Congress Government they will soon cease to command respect for their views even among their present sympathisers.

BARODA REFORMS.

No undue surprise will be caused by the rejection of the reforms recently announced by the Maharajah of Baroda by the Working Committee of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal. After subjecting the scheme to a searching analysis the Working Committee has come to the conclusion that the reforms are "illusory from the point of view of constitutional advance." Dissatisfaction is mainly felt over the absence of any clear-cut goal "even by implication" and to the proposed constitution of the Dhara Sabha, which, it is feared, will only serve as a hand-maid of the executive. The Working Committee has made certain concrete recommendations of its own in order to render the reforms acceptable to the public. Those recommendations are really moderate and with good will on both the sides the present gulf between the Darbar and the Praja Mandal can certainly be bridged. The State authorities must note the rapidly changing times. What would have been deemed a fair advance a few years ago may very well be considered below the mark to-day and what may satisfy to-day will evoke no appreciation to-morrow. The Baroda State is educationally one of the foremost in the country and its people may well consider themselves equal to the responsibilities of a democratic constitution. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a way out of the present situation will soon be found, thus enabling Baroda to retain its reputation as a progressive State.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It's a wise man that follows the races—at a safe distance.

* * *

Costly apparel doesn't always make a woman look neat and attractive.

* * *

The man with anti-collapsible views must indulge in vestibule trains of thought.

* * *

Among the few possessions of a shiftless man you will always find a shiftless dog.

* * *

Capital and labour would commingle better if there weren't so many men trying to get capital without labor.

* * *

A financial note says that money is easier. Perhaps it goes that way but it doesn't seem to come any easier.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I have found out that almost all the Hindu officers are encouraging people belonging to the Congress or to the Opposition, because at heart they are entirely against my Government."

—Mr. Fazlul Huq in a letter to a supporter.

"I am certainly very sorry that I spoke in the language of exaggeration and used certain expressions of a sweeping character. I take this opportunity of making it perfectly clear that the letter in question should not be interpreted to indicate my want of confidence in the Hindu officers as a class."

—Mr. Fazlul Huq in a statement issued on the publication of the above letter.

* * * *

"The real point in dispute is which is the correct interpretation (of the Rajkot Notification) and here we must unhesitatingly say that the overwhelming weight of public is in favour of Mr. Patel and Mr. Gandhi" says the "Times of India" in another article on Rajkot.

May we unhesitatingly declare that the complete omission of the latter half of "the real point in dispute" from the earlier article was purely an accidental oversight?

* * * *

"We do not for a moment believe that Indian Ministers—except perhaps those at Nagpur—propose to desert their post....."

—The "Statesman".

But these Indian Ministers being, regrettably, ungrateful and unreliable natives will prefer not deserting their national duty and their first loyalty.

* * * *

TRIANGULAR CONFERENCE AT RAJKOT

Thakore And Veerawala Meet Resident

—Headlines.

Triangular or Three-in-one Conference?

* * * *

The Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim League will meet at Meerut on March 26, and, says a New Delhi message, "as this will be the first meeting of the Executive after the Tripuri Session of the Congress a great deal of importance is being attached to it in the Muslim League circles".

The rather unimportant fact that this will be the first meeting after the Palestine Conference did not, naturally, occur to the Muslim League circles.

* * * *

The publication of the McMahon letters, observes Anglo-India, does nothing to clear the dispute about them carried on intermittently since July 1915.

But it does much to confirm the admiration always felt for British statesmanship by students of it.

* * * *

Conjecture is rife as to whether Italians will leave Spain in pursuance of General Franco's alleged request.

A more relevant and interesting question is: How Britain will eventually manage to reconcile herself with their presence?

* * * *

ROME, March 4.

Marshal Badoglio has handed to Signor Mussolini a detailed report of the defences of the Western (Tunisian) Libyan frontier".—Reuter.

The British Ambassador in France should now hand over to M. Daladier a detailed statement from Mr. Neville Chamberlain on how to appease Italy.

* * * *

According to Signor Gayda, "everything proves that the democracies are heading more rapidly for war."

They have to catch up to the dictatorships—if only they would, though.

* * * *

According to Dr. S. S. Ansari, independent communal political organisations have no historical parallel in an anti-Imperialist struggle.

That is the main quality of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League. They are both unique and unparralleled.

* * * *

Warsaw claims that "Poland's share in the possession of colonies will contribute to the development of international collaboration and general appeasement."

It will certainly contribute to the development of general "appeasement".

* * * *

He: "Do you think you could grow to love me?"

She: "I'm afraid not; you see, I've finished growing."

New Phase In Spanish Struggle

NEW DEFENCE COUNCIL ISSUES MANIFESTO

Resistance To Continue: No Peace With "Limping Concessions"

MADRID, March 6.

The supercession of Dr. Negrin is announced in a Manifesto by the New Council of National Defence attacking Dr. Negrin and declaring that the gravity of the moment prevents us from obeying men in whom we have no confidence.

The Manifesto adds th at members of the Government were preparing to flee abroad but steps have been taken to prevent them leav ing.

CASADO'S APPEAL TO SPANIARDS

A broadcast by Colonel Cassado stated:

"We will resist until we are able to sign an honourable peace. The Spanish people will continue the struggle for independence until such peace is offered. The Republican Ministers by crossing into France have lost all legal basis and moral prestige required to solve the present problem. Dr. Negrin's temporising policy has only fed the morbid belief that the international situation might cause a war of disastrous proportions. The moral victory which the Republicans may yet win would be worth more than a peace gained with limping concessions."

"WE WILL FIGHT TO DEATH."

Addressing himself to Spaniards in the Franco Zone, Col. Casado declared that their brothers in Republican territory sought peace based in conciliation, independence and liberty.

"We fight for nothing which we ourselves do not desire. We want a nation free from all foreign influence and unfettered by the imperialist ambitions of others. In your hands lies the peace which Spain very badly needs, or war which would enfeeble our country thus place her at the service of the invaders. If you offer peace our hearts will generously respond but if you continue waging war upon us we will fight to death".

Col. Casado followed his address with an appeal to General Miaja to accept the Presidency of the Defence Council. General Miaja apparently has agreed to this as Col. Casado later informed the Army Corps Chiefs of the appointment.

NEW DEFENCE COUNCIL.

The New Council claims to be supported by the Army, Socialists, Leftwing Republicans and Anarchists. In addition to Col. Casado, the Council consists of five members, Senors Besteiro and Vall (Socialists), Sanandres (Leftwing Republican), Carrillo (Socialist General Workers Union) and Marin (Anarcho-Syndicalist). Senor Casado, promoted from Colonel on February 25, will succeed General Miaja as Commander-in-Chief of all the Republican Force.—Reuter.

FORMATION OF NEW COUNCIL NOT UNEXPECTED

LONDON, March 6.

The formation of a National Defence Council to replace Dr. Negrin's Government is not unexpected as, since the loss of Catalonia, the people's confidence has been shaken and when the Republican Ministers arrived in the Central Zone, it was patent there was a difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet.

Popular enthusiasm for the continuance of the war has waned alarmingly and the people are talking freely of the proximity of the end of the war. The failure of Barrio to take over the post of Fresident, vacated by President Azana, brought matters to a head.—Reuter.

REBEL UPRISING SUPPRESSED

Cartegena Under Control Of Republican Command

GIBRALTAR, March 5.

Nationalist sympathisers in Cartegena seized the radio station by surprise and broadcast an announcement in the morning that the city had surrendered.

The station was subsequently recaptured and it was stated in a broadcast in the evening that many Nationalists had been shot. Denying that the city had surrendered the announcer said that calm prevailed and the whole of Carteger.a was for the Republic."

A Nationalist rising in Cartegena both on land and sea is reported in Burgos. It is stated that the Republican fleet has left the port.

A Madrid Official statement states that Cartegena is now entirely in the hands of the Government.

Official statement claiming that Cartegena revolt has been crushed praises the loyalty and decision of the fleet and the armed forces sent to stamp out the attempted rising.

The official statement adds that offenders in the Cartegena Revolt are being tried by court martial immediately. It censures the conduct of those who "in the gravest circumstances when unity and obedience were most necessary attempted to stab Spain in the back and thus deliver a 'coup de grace' to the Republic."

REPRISALS AGAINST TRAITORS.

The official communique announcing that by 6 p.m. Cartegena was entirely in the hands of the Republican Command adds that summary proceedings are being taken to punish with the greatest severity those guilty of stabbing Loyal Spain in the back with the object of giving the finishing blow.

HOPES IN FRANCO CAMP.

Burgos:—The official spokesman in a broadcast message proclaimed that Cartegena had risen complete victory is a question of only days.

A BURGO DECREE.

The Franco Government has issued a decree granting complete permanent tax exemption on all church real estate. The decree reverses the Republican legislation but makes tax exemption contingent on the clergy not exploiting property to their personal advantage.—Reuter.

PALESTINE DEADLOCK MAY CONTINUE

LONDON, Mar. 6.

According to the "News Chronicle" the Jews are preparing counterproposals providing a continuance of the mandate by creation of a binational state on the basis of ultimate political and numerical equality of the Jews and Arabs.

Commenting editorially the paper says the Arabs are certain to oppose the plan. The deadlock therefore seems to be complete. It deprecates any idea of abandoning the pledge regarding national home and says that the partition would at least give Arabs a measure of justice and permit to keep faith with Jewry.—Reuter.

General Franco holds Victory Parade in Barcelona.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FINE PLAY

Centuries By Vanderbyl And Nourse

On the third day of the Fifth Test, South Africa were all out 530 runs, their highest score in Tests against England.

England in their first innings made 30 for the loss of one wicket at the close of play.

The following are complete scores of the South African Team:

Melville hit wkt. b Wright	78
Vanderbyl b Perks	125
Rowan l.b.w. b Perks	33
Mitchell b Wright	11
Nourse b Perks	103
Viljoen c Ames b Perks	0
Dalton c Ames b Farnes	57
Grieveson b Perks	75
Newson c and b Verity	1
Langton c Paynter b Verity	27
Gordon not out	0
Extras	20
Total	530

The following is bowling analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	46	9	108	1
Perks	41	5	100	5
Wright	37	6	142	2
Verity	55.6	14	97	2
Hammond	14	4	34	0
Edrich	9	2	29	0

UNITY EFFORTS AT TRIPURI

(Continued from page 1).

this Congress approves of the policy, programme and principles of Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

President's Health Bulletin

TRIPURI, March 3.

The following bulletin was issued by Mr. Subhas Bose's doctors this evening:—

"Mr. Subhas Bose passed a restless night in the train until three in the morning after which fell asleep and woke up at 7 in the morning. At 12 noon, his temperature was 100, which rose to 101 at 4 p.m. He was escorted to his camp in an ambulance from Jubbulpore. In the evening, the temperature shot up. The temperature is due to the strain of the journey.

"We convey our grateful thanks to the railway authorities for the exceedingly comfortable arrangements they had made for Mr. Bose's journey, specially the care of the station staff, and the Railway Police at Howrah station and the Railway authorities in Jubbulpore (G.I.P.)

"The residential arrangements for Mr. Subhas Bose at Tripuri are excellent and leave nothing to be desired."—A.P.

GANDHIJI MIGHT STILL GO TO TRIPURI

RAJKOT, March 6.

From enquiries made by the "United Press" Special Correspondent in responsible Congress circles in Rajkot the possibility of Gandhiji's attending the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress is not ruled out even at this stage. This is a contingent on the anticipated satisfactory solution of Rajkot impasse as a result of meeting that will take place this evening at Gandhiji's place between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Gibson, the Resident.

If a settlement is arrived at Mahama Gandhi is expected to break fast immediately and try to rally strength to undertake the journey to Tripuri.

Despite weakness it is anticipated that Gandhiji will fly to Tripuri in an ambulance aeroplane to be in time of the Congress session to guide the deliberations.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad is understood to have made a suggestion of Gandhiji flying in an ambulance 'plane which could be procured from Delhi as he will not bear the strain of a train journey. But everything depends on this evening's Gandhi-Gibson talks.—United Press.

Reassuring News From Rajkot

VISHNUDUTT NAGGAR, Mar. 6.

Reassuring news about Rajkot impasse has been received in the Congress Camp. It appears that on arrival at Delhi, the Viceroy sent a telegram to Gandhiji regretting the serious situation as developed in Rajkot, culminating in the Mahatma's fast unto death, and assuring every effort to remedy the situation. The Viceroy implored Mahatmaji to give up the fast.

Mahatmaji's reply to Lord Linlithgow, it appears, was that he could not abandon the solemn fast until the situation was remedied, for the worsening of which he was not to blame.

It is understood that the Resident would meet Gandhiji at 8 p.m. to-day being the Mahatma's silence day, and it is believed that by to-morrow Gandhiji would be in a position to break his fast.—United Press.

CURFEW IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, March 6.

Carrying of lethal weapons and assemblage of more than five persons have been prohibited under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. Curfew has also been enforced The police are patrolling the city—A. P.

'DEMOCRACIES HEADING FOR WAR'

Sgr. Gayda's Charge Against Britain

ROME, Mar. 5.

"Everything proves that the democracies are heading more rapidly for war," declares Signor Gayda writing in "Voce d'Italia." He adds that their "furious" armaments are losing a defensive character and assuming openly an offensive one. There is a fast-moving transformation from Mr. Chamberlain's formula of peace, by intimidation. We can be certain that in a few months' time when war magazines are filled, the British tone will harmonise even less with the pipes of peace. There remains nothing for Italy but to provide for her armaments in the belief of a coalition between the democracies to launch an offensive.—Reuter.

MISHAP TO NEW POPE

Fall On Marble Stairs Injures Elbow

ROME March 5

The fact that a slight mishap befell the Pope on Friday has just been disclosed.

His Holiness, was "en-route" to the Sistine Chapel to receive the Cardinal's homage when he slipped on the marble stairs and hurt his elbow.

The doctor reported that the injury, a bruised elbow, was not serious.

For the first time since 1870, when the Pope became a voluntary prisoner in Vatican, Pope Pius XII will be crowned outside the balcony of St. Peters in full view of the crowd on the square below.

SHIELS CHAMPIONS BR. CIVILIANS

LONDON, March 5.

Dr. T Drummond Shiels in a speech at the Cambridge University Ceylon Society referred to the difficulty of evolving a satisfactory series of constitutions for smaller British Colonial units.

Autonomy was a goal towards which we must progress but it was obvious that particularly in the state of the modern world, these colonies must form part of a larger defensive system and while they need not be without some voice in defence and foreign affairs, their legislatures must remain predominantly interested in domestic concerns. He occasionally read references in Ceylon speeches to wickedness of white bureaucracy.

"When you get your completely ceylonised bureaucracy, you may still hear echoes of that same cry. Whatever criticisms may be made against them, British Civilians represented character, incorruptibility as well as high educational attainment."—Reuter

Beck To Visit England

LONDON, March 5.

The Premier announced in the House of Commons that Col. Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, will shortly visit England to discuss matters of common interest with the British Government.—Reuter.

Jawahar Opens Tripuri Exhibition

Mahatma's Absence Keenly Felt But Work Must Go On, Says Nehru

TRIPURI, March 6.

Opening the All-India Exhibition attached to the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru envisaged a coming revolution in the near future.

The Congress, he obscrved, had during the last 52 years overcome many difficulties and he was confident that it would overcome many more in the future.

Seth Govinddas Chairman and members of the Reception Committee took Pandit Nehru round the different stalls of the Exhibition, where he spent nearly one hour. He was much impressed with the exhibits, particularly the artistic taste evinced by the manufacturers, and the remarkable variety. Seth Govinddas and Mr. Shankerlal Banker, General Secretary of the All India Village Industries Association, welcomed Pandit Nehru in short speeches.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker read the report about the progress of work under the auspices of the Charkha Sangha and the All-India Village Industries Association. He said while larger industries were benefited from State aid through protection and tariff, village industries were dying out and their domain was being assailed. Yet they were trying to earn higher wages for village craftsmen and to reach eight annas daily which Mahatma Gandhi wanted.

AERIAL NUISANCE.

Then Pandit Nehru began his speech in the Zenda Chowk outside the Exhibition grounds before a large audience. An aeroplane was circling about, which caused some distraction. Pandit Nehru asked the Chairman whether the aerial nuisance could not be avoided.

Addressing the audience, Pandit Nehru said: "I am sure that you have in your mind's eye Mahatma Gandhi who was to have been here. The Khadi Exhibition, which has now been taken over by the A. I. C. C. and A. I. V. I. A. signifies what Mahatma Gandhi stands for. His fast to-day in Rajkot overshadows everything in our country.

WORK MUST GO ON.

"In fact, our programme hereto has been somewhat overshadowed by that event, but whatever may be the turn of events, we must carry on our work and any cessation or departure in our activities will not help Mahatma Gandhi's cause. That is why when Mr. Govinddas asked me over by phone to open the Exhibition, I responded as a matter of duty. There has been a great orientation during the last four years in the running of these Exhibitions.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that large scale and village industries would work hand in hand to mutual benefit but large scale industries should be owned and controlled by the State to avoid profiteering by a handful of capitalists and the exploitation of the masses.

HINDUSTANI TAMIL SANGHA.

He laid special emphasis on the activities of the Hindustani Tamil Sangha, a section of which formed part of the Khadi Exhibition, and said that it had revolutioned our educational system and hoped it would solve India's educational problem.—United Press Special.

HOPES OF RAJKOT SETTLEMENT?

(Continued from page 1).

might continue the Rajputana tour.

As to-day was Gandhiji's day of silence, Mr. Gibson could not discuss with him earlier.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

RAJKOT, March 6.

Bright hopes of an amicable settlement of the Rajkot deadlock and Gandhiji giving us his fast consequently, are held out in informed circles as a sequel to the almost non-stop negotiations that have been going between the Resident, Mr. Gibson, and Mahatma Gandhi, on the one hand, and Mr. Gibson, the Thakore Saheb and Mr. Virawala, on the other, since this noon.

The Thakore Saheb was closeted with the Resident for over two hours at noon, while negotiations with Gandhiji are still continuing till the time of wiring (8 p.m.)

Gandhiji is standing the strain of his fast cheerfully and large concourses of 'darshan' mongers are thronging Rashtriyashala.—United Press.

FIT CASE FOR INTERFERENCE

RAJKOT, Mar. 6.

Enquiries in authoritative Congress circles regarding the negotiations show that Mahatma Gandhi emphasised that it is a moral issue with him, namely the restoration of a "solemn pact entered into between the Ruler and his subjects" and that the fast has been undertaken after due deliberation for the purpose of redeeming the "plighted word of the ruler."

Gandhiji is also stated to have said that the failure of the ruler to implement the pact was a fit case for the Paramount Power to intervene and, therefore, emphasised that the Paramount Power should now intervene to restore the Pact. It was his belief that unless the Paramount Power guaranteed the implementing of the settlement, any future settlement would not be honoured. The maintenance of the spirit of the Pact was essential, every other consideration being secondary.—A.P.

GIBSON MEETS MAHATMA

RAJKOT, Mar. 6.

Mr. Gibson met Mahatma Gandhi from 8 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. when they two were alone present at the interview.

Mahatma Gandhi was busy, after his interview with Mr. Gibson, dictating something to his secretary.

Earlier, the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar called on Mr. Gibson at about 7-30 and had a talk with him, before he left for Delhi, where he is expected to reach on the 9th. The Jamsaheb said that he was visiting Bikaner for a day "en route" to Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Maniben Patel and Miss Mridulaben Sarabhai were discharged from Trumba, where they had been detained as State guests. They arrived at Rashtriya Shala at 9-30 p.m. and they had been told by the Rajkot authorities that they were free to move about in Rajkot as they liked and stay where they liked.

Drs. Gilder and Jivraj Mehta are arriving by air to-morrow morning to examine Gandhiji.

Doctors have advised more rest for Gandhiji, which he was not able to have to-day owing to having to write a number of important letters. At present Gandhiji is busy dictating some communication.—A.P.

MUFTI'S PLAN OF COMPROMISE

Demand For Independent Arab State With Sale Of Land To Jews

CAIRO, March 6.

Proposals from the Mufti for a compromise on Palestine are being brought from Beirut by Osman Pasha, according to the Cairo newspapers "Al Ahram."

Osman Pasha went to Beirut on Saturday to see the Mufti. The "Al Ahram" states that it is learned from high Arab sources that Arabs are unable to accept a renewal of Jewish immigration except in return for an Independent Arab State, which, when formed, should conclude a treaty with Britain and an agreement with regard to limitation of immigration. This agreement would include a provision for an area, in which land could be sold to Jews on the condition that the area did not exceed one-quarter of Palestine.—Reuter.

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It was Rudyard Kipling who last century gave us a story of the Seven Seas, and this century the Soviet is giving us a wonderful story of Five Seas.

They are the Caspian Sea, the White Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov. Two are in the north and three in the south, and almost midway between them, separated from the nearest by hundreds of miles, is Moscow. Yet Soviet Russia plans to make Moscow one of the greatest ports in the world.

If we look at the map we see how it is to be done. Part of the scheme is already complete, for the Baltic Sea and the White Sea are linked by canal, and there is a waterway to the Volga, so that to-day the White Sea, the Caspian, and the Baltic are all linked together, a marvellous piece of engineering.

By 1945 the Volga-Don Canal should be open to large vessels, for the scheme now being carried out will provide south Russia with a waterway between 109 and 207 yards wide, and from about 27 to 63 feet deep. Capable of taking ships up to 18,000 tons, the canal, which is to link the Sea of Azov, the River Don, and the River Volga, is part of a scheme to cost about £140,000,000, but the vast undertaking is well worth while. It will mean that the railways in the Volga area will be freed from the necessity of carrying 30,000,000 tons of coal a year, besides 25,000,000 tons of timber, and vast quantities of oil. All these will be conveyed direct by ship, and the railways will be able to deal with other goods. Moreover, the Volga-Don waterway will provide a water supply for the parched areas of Stalingrad and Rostov and Kalmyk, while at the same time regulating the flow of the River Don so as to prevent flooding in the south over areas amounting to 750,000 acres. Nor is this all, for quite apart from the value these waterways must be to industry and commerce, the Volga-Don hydro-electric stations are expected to develop over 2,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy for use in the rapidly developing industrial regions of the south.

No Dramatic Change In Congress Programme

JAWAHAR TO TAKE LEAD AT TRIPURI?

"Shame And Disgrace If We Can't Make Up Our Quarrels"

("United Press" Congress Special)
VISHNUDUTT NAGAR, March 6.

"While Mahatma Gandhi is dying can we go on quarrelling? It would be a shame and disgrace if we cannot make up our quarrels and present a united front," remarked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the "United Press" special representative when approched by the latter in connection with the situation created by the resignations from the Working Committee.

JAWAHAR TO LEAD

Hope is, therefore, expressed that Pandit Nehru might take the lead in finding out a solution of the present tangle. It is believed that Gandhiji's fast will loom large in the discussion of the Congress Session and the programmes and policies will occupy a secondary position.—

TRIPURI MAY BE A LANDMARK

Conflict Of Ideologies: But No Dramatic Change

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.
March 6.

The 52nd session of the Indian National Congress meets at Vishnu Dutt Nagar on the sacred banks of Nerbudda from to-morrow under the shadow of a great crisis created by Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death 'vis-a-vis' the attitude of the Rajkot Durbar towards the popular demand for Responsible Government in the State. All eyes are turned to Rajkot as well as to Vishnu Dutt Nagar in anxious suspence of Gandhiji' s fast and the differences created by the resignation ofm twelve m embers of the Congress Working Committee.

NO DRAMATIC CHANGE

The supporters of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose say that no dramatic change in the position of the Congress is in contemplation—nor is there any challenge to Gandhiji, as the Presidential election and all statements made in the support of the same so far made lay emphasis on two points: (i) that the fight for independence is to be brought to a head as soon as possible, and (ii) States people's struggle, which is a struggle for civil liberty and self-rule, must be fought on an all-India basis and linked up with all-India's fight against Imperialism

IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE

It is understood that Mr. Bose's programme and his executive will be influenced a great deal by Socialist thought, while the other group might insist on the spirit and letter of the programmes laid down by Gandhiji. The supporters of Mr. Bose. it is learnt, will try to throw in all their weight on the issue of the fight for independence, because they feel that the next year will be a crucial year owing to the serious complications in Europe and world politics. They would emphasise that India must take the fullest advantage of these complications and intensify her fight so as to quicken the attainment of independence. They say that their intention is to put an end to the policy of drift.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE

Indications are available that, if the Right Wing leaders refuse to participate in the next Working Committee, all attempts will be made to compose a Cabinet of men of experience and statesmanship—men who will inspire popular confidence. It is, therefore, stated that there would be no large departure from the existing Congress policy.

A LANDMARK

The eve of the Tripuri Congress session is big with surprises. It is believed that earnest efforts will be made on both sides to effect a compromise on the basis of give-and-take or on the basis of the greatest common measure of agreement. Indications to this effect are also available from the letter which the Congress President had addressed to the members of the Working Committee who have resigned, in which he has said that there are more points of agreement than difference. Tripuri, is, therefore, expected to be a landmark in Congress history.

RESOLUTIONS FOR SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

TRIPURI, March 6.

The Subjects Committee of the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress meets to-morrow at 4 in the afternoon with no official resolutions to consider, before it, under circumstances which have no precedence in the Congress history. The only resolutions that will, therefore. be discussed are those tabled by non-official members.

There are about 70 non-official resolutions which have obtained the following order in the ballot:

Corruption and Congress membership by Mr. Shri Prakash; mass contact by Mr. Tamask; faith in Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Vartak; reconstitution of the Working Committee by Mr B. N. Sanyal; faith in Mahatma Gandhi by Mr Lattne; Federation by Mr. Maherally; no confidence in the President by Mr. S. D. Mishra; tri-colour flag by Mr. Sudarshan Dayal; Federation by Mr. Govindachari. Khadi by Mr. N. D. Shanker; Congress and local bodies by Mr. K. P. Sinha; mixed constituencies for delegates by Mr A. P. Singh; draft constitution for free India by Mr. A. Shastri Congress creed by Mr. Kumaramariam; Federation by Mr. Shriram Munshi; National militia by Mr. Mangal Sinha. Indian States by Mr N. D. Shanker; A.I.C.C membership by Mr. Shanker; Indian States by Mr. S. R. Bakshi; whole time workers by Mr Tamask; national volunteer corps by Mr. Shanker Lal. Indian States by Mr. Meherally; Federation and ultimatum by Messrs. S. R Bakshi and Shankerlal: Parliamentary programme by Mr. Subramaniam; non-parliamentary programme committee and election rules by Mr. V. Raghavia; Indian States by Mr. A. P. Singh; united front by Mr. Meherally. abolition of the Zemindari system by Mr. Sudarshan Dayal; faith in Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. L. Srikanth; constitutional amendment by Mr. A. P. Singh; membership on general scale by Mr. A. Shastri, Constituent Assembly by Mr. M. N. Roy; Speakers and Congress Committees by Mr. S. B. Rath; extension of term of Congress Committees by Mr. G. S. Chaubey National volunteer corps by Mr. Tamask; A.I.C.C. members and attendance by Mr M. N Roy; boycott of Japanese goods by Mr. Raghavia; Indian States by Mr. A. P Singh; struggle in Hyderabad by Mr. C. S. Kashikar; Indian States by Mr M. N. Roy; Congress membership by Mr. S. B. Rath; national volunteer corps by Mr. S. L. Kashikar; legislatures and P.C.C.'s by Mr Rath; Congress Ministries by Mr. M. N. Roy; corruption in Congress by Mr. B. N. Bhargava; national volunteer corps by Mr S. R. Bakshi; Congress Ministries by Mr. B. N. Sanyal; educational reform by Mr. Subramaniam; Indian States by Mr M. N. Roy; Congress and Kisan organisation by Mr. N. G. Ranga.

MOST SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF YEAR

Kripalani's Report Gives Place Of Pride To States' People

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR.
March 6.

"The most significant feature of the year under review is the rapid and almost simultaneous growth of the movement for Responsible Government in Indian States. The Haripura resolution on Indian States was criticised as being a hindrance to the aspirations of the people of the Indian States but Mahatma Gandhi and those of his way of thinking have been as eager as most of the impatient of their critics to see that freedom and Responsible Government are estbalished among the five hundred and odd Indian States."

Thus states the report of the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress for the period between March, 1938, to February, 1939

THE HARIPURA RESOLUTION

"The sponsors of the Haripura resolution", the report adds, "knew that the road to freedom lay through self-reliance and self-suffering. The Haripura resolution was misunderstood at the time. Events, however, proved the wisdom of that policy. The flame of unrest spread with rapidity from State to State and to-day the whole of India is lighted by it. Responsible Congressmen have rendered help wherever possible. This has upset the State authorities and the Political Department, Government of India. While responsible Officials here and in England have been saying that they are not against the grant of Responsible Government in Indian States, their agents have seen to it that serious obstacles are placed in the way of people struggling for their rights. All assistance has also been given to such Princes as have resorted to repression to crush the spirit of people."

The report then refers to the progress of movement in different States including Travancore, Mysore, Orissa States, Hyderabad, Rajkot and Jaipur.

Referring to the Congress membership the report states that the total membership this year is 44,78,720. This represents an increase of 13,76,607 over last year's figure It is seven times the membership of 1936-37 and nine times the membership of 1935-36.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES IN ACTION.

The report thereafter proceeds to give an account of the activities of the Congress Governments at work and says that considering the magnitude of problems the Congress Governments had to tackle and serious limitations they had to work under, a year and a half is too short a period to admit of any large scale achievements. Nevertheless the volume of legislative and executive work they have done gives us a fair indication of the direction in which they have moved.

During the year eighteen meetings of the Congress Working Committee and two meetings of the All-India Congress Committee were held. The total number of letters despatched was about 16,0000.

The report is signed by Acharya J B Kripalani, who in the preface says that it could not be placed before the Working Committee for approval as the last meeting of the Committee could not be held owing to the illness of the Congress President.—United Press Special

RAJKOT MAY PROVE TO BE KEY TO TRIPURI

VISHNUDUTT NAGAR

"Gandhiji is still at Rajkot which may yet prove to be a key to Tripuri. Who knows but that it might open the door to a path where the unhappy domestic conflicts will be resolved and we shall once again regain that camaraderie and homogeneity which we appear to have lost after two years in office and of playing at power politics," says Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the course of discussion about the Congress Socialist Party's responsibility in the present Congress crisis.

NEED FOR HEART SEARCHING

All prominent leaders and groups that have already arrived and those that are on their way—all have their eyes turned towards Rajkot where Mahatma Gandhi is continuing his fast and getting weaker day by day doing penance for ills of mankind and for the good of millions of his fellow countrymen Every one at Tripuri is praying that a settlement may be arrived at immediately and he may be spared for many years to come for the good of India and humanity. Hope is expressed that in this hour of peril there should be heart-searching by all and sincere attempts made to arrive at a great common measure of agreement out of the different points of view and as far as practicable a unity of action evolved for ably facing the critical times that are ahead.

QUESTION OF ULTIMATUM.

As a result of serious informal discussions last night the Socialist and Communist groups have, the "United Pres" understands, decided that they will not press for any time limit in the ultimatum that will be put forward before the British Government reserving the right to resort to direct action as and when they feel the country will be prepared to respond.

"RIGHTIST" ATTITUDE

As for the attitude of the Right-Wing leaders, it is learnt that they will not put up any opposition if the Socialists and Communists' demands are modified in the manner suggested above In this connection one prominent member of the Rightist Group told the "United Press" that they had taken their decision and issued every one of their statements after consultation with Mahatma Gandhi as they felt that Gandhiji's lead was essential under the present circumstances of the country and it was he alone who could deliver the goods.

The Socialists and Communists will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the noon and the Congress. President soon after his arrival and it is expected that as a result of joint deliberation, some agreed solution would be arrived at—United Press Special.

LALA DUNICHAND'S APPEAL

LAHORE, March 5

An appeal to Mr. Shambhudayal Mishra and Lala Kedar Nath Saigal, members of the A. I. C. C., to withdraw their resolutions expressing no confidence in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and proposing disciplinary action against Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, respectively, has been made by Lala Dunichand, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly in the course of a statement to the "United Press."

ARRIVALS AT TRIPURI

TRIPURI, March 6.

The Hon Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, arrived here this noon. Sardar Vallabhbhai arrived in the afternoon.

The Hon Dr. Rajan and the Hon. Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, Madras and Frontier Ministers respectively, arrived earlier.

Among the new arrivals this afternoon were Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mr. Bulasu Sambumurti and Dr. Chotram Gidwani.

Vishnudutt Nagar Ready For Delegates' Reception

All Arrangements Complete For The Session

CONGRESS CAMP, Vishnudutt Nagar, Mar. 5.

The stage is now set for the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress. With the right bank of River Nerbudda as the background, Vishnudutt Nagar, the venue of the Tripuri Session nestles in a slight depression and extends on either side of Nagpur-Jubbulpore Road over an area of about 250 acres. The rural atmosphere is predominant in the Nagar's structure though the structures have not failed, to give the necessary urban touch. Here the town and the country are blended together in picturesque harmony which reveals the best attributes of both.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PANDAL.

After entrance into the Nagar one comes directly opposite the Exhibition Grounds where the open session pandal occupies a huge area to accommodate two lakhs of people including delegates, visitors, pressmen and volunteers and extending upto Ramnagar Hill at the base of which is erected a huge statue of a kisan depicting the rise of the tide of evolution among the sons of the soil and on the summit of which flies the national flag Telegraph, Telephone and Post Offices and Press Representatives Blocks are separated from the open session pandal by a space of about twenty feet. On the roads on the other side is the Subjects Committee's pandal with an imposing structure made all the more gorgeous with an artistic garden laid out in its front by Mr. E. Brewester, Superintendent, Reformatory School, while the Pandal's interior is decorated with oil and mural paintings of oriental style.

Immediately behind the Subjects Committee Pandal stretches for several hundred yards delegates camps with accommodation for the 3,000 people. Opposite the delegates blocks are lady volunteers and leaders' camps and family quarters. The former will accommodate five hundred people and latter 200 each. In proximity to leaders' blocks and situated on the river's right bank, are quarters originally intended for the Working Committee Members and now allotted for the President, his family and friends and with Mahatmaji's cottage in the north-east corner presents a beautiful picture from the river's opposite bank. On the south-east corner of Ramnagar Hill lie the Nagar' business and commercial blocks while the Reception Committee and several Sub-Committees offices are situated at the centre.

Further south are located male volunteers camps to accommodate 2,000 volunteers with G. O. C.'s quarters on the river's bank facing the Water Works and Sanitation Office with visitors and family blocks on right hand side. Further down are constructed peasants, and labourers' huts with room, to accommodate 10,000 people. The Nagar presents a delightful picture in moonlight and the moon will be at its brightest during the A. I. C. C. and plenary session. The Nagar is electrically lit and from a distance it looks enchanting.

Outside visitors, who will number about fifty are Egyptian delegates, German, Italian, English, American and Chinese representatives and Swami Bhawani Dayal, who will present the case of Indian Settlers in the Colonies before the Congress.—A. P. Special.

A SHORT STORY

Marry In Haste

By BARBARA ANN BENNEDICT

The night before Malcolm Rivers departed for Arizona he said to Ruby Seymore: "I'll be gone only a few months. You'll wait for me, won't you, darling?"

"Of course I will, Mal. You know I will. I could never love anyone else now."

Malcolm only half heard her answer. He was thinking of tomorrow and how grand it was going to be getting away by himself. Oh, he loved Ruby. He intended to marry her some day, but he was still young. He had been a little too ardent in his courtship, had promised too much. He wasn't quite ready to be tied down for life.

The job in Arizona wasn't anything Malcolm would have sought. It was an opportunity to work in one of the copper mines owned by the company for which. as a clerk, he was getting his start in his chosen profession. Of course the experience would one day doubtlessly prove valuable to him, but it was not compulsory, and under ordinary conditions he wouldn't have taken it.

He promised Ruby he would write at least once a week, and for a time he kept this promise. As a matter of fact he was at first lonesome, and this writing to Ruby was like a contact with the outside world. Social life at the mine was almost nil.

Then, toward the end of the first month, Rowena French daughter of Bob French, the mine Superintendent, arrived for a month's vacation. Rowena had a girl friend accompanying her, a blonde named Xenia Nesbit. The two girls were seniors at Wellesley, attractive. interested in this new life. eager to be shown about. Their arrival to Malcolm, was like sunshine after a prolonged period of fog. Malcolm found that with blonde Xenia Nesbit for a companion not only the mine, but the heretofore dull town of Globe had much to offer.

The first week after the arrival of the girls Malcolm was so busy he forgot completely about his letter to Ruby. When he thought of it toward the middle of the second week he dashed off a few hurried lines and dispatched them without a qualm of conscience.

He didn't think of Ruby again for four days. Then a letter from her arrived. It was as usual gay and bright and chatty. It lacked only one detail in its usual formula. There was a paragraph that mentioned a trip to New Hampshire on which she was escorted by a certain Bill Talmage.

A frown appeared on Malcolm's forehead. Who, he wondered, was Bill Talmage? He racked his brain, but could recall no one of their acquaintance with such a name. He frowned again, feeling queerly disturbed. Then young Jim Wade came in and said the girls were waiting to take a ride. He shoved the letter into his desk and forgot about it.

However, when he wrote to Ruby again, Malcolm was careful to avoid mention of two girls, who were his and Jim Wade's constant companions. And when, a week later, Ruby's reply came he opened it almost eagerly. He hurried through the first three pages. On the bottom of the fourth page he read: "Bill Talmage asked me to see 'Heartbreak' with him at the Capital. Oh, Mal, it's the most wonderful play I think I've ever seen. How I do wish you were here——".

Malcolm scowled. Who the devil was this Talmage lad? It seemed to him that Ruby was more interested in him than she was in the play. He thought of asking about Talmage in his next letter, but decided against it. Asking would only be an admission of the fact that he was concerned.

Almost three weeks passed before he heard from Ruby again. Rowona and Xenia went back East. Mal began to fret. He tried to convince himself that he didn't care whether Ruby wrote or not, but each time the mail car arrived he was the first out to greet it. When the letter finally did get there he ripped it open in a fever of excitement.

"——Please forgive me for not writing sooner, darling. Bill wanted me to join a party going up to the Laurentians for a week's skiing. I should have written you from there, but——".

That day Malcolm made arrangements to cut short his time in Arizona. Three days later he took a train for New York. Ruby was not at the station to meet him. He taxied out to her apartment. She was alone, which eased his anxiety a little. He had half expected that a gentleman named Bill Talmage would be there with her.

He took her into his arms and kissed her, then held her off. For the first time he noticed how beautiful she was, how desirable. Curious how he had not noticed these things before.

"I came home because I couldn't stand being away from you any longer. Will you marry me at once?"

Mal! At once? Why, I——I——",

"Is it Bill Talmage?"

"Mal! Of course not. Bill's gone to Europe for a couple of months anyhow."

The next week they were married. Ruby was thrilled and eager and happy. Sometime, she thought, she'd have to tell Mal how worried she had been, and that Bill Talmage was her thirteen-year-old cousin. What he didn't know now wouldn't hurt him.

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A.I.C.C. Office In Tripuri

TRIPURI, March 5

The office of the All-India Congress Committee was opened this evening at Tripuri with the arrival of Mr. D. Narasingham, Acting General Secretary of the A. I. C. C.—United Press

Confidence In Subhas Bose

LAHORE, March 5

Giani Tara Singh, a delegate to the Tripuri Congress from the Punjab, has given notice of a resolution declaring its full confidence in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. the Congress President.

COLD WAVE PASSING OVER TRIPURI

TRIPURI, March, 4.

Following recent hailstorm Tripuri is just now passing through a spell cold wave. It is pleasant during the day time while there is a pretty severe cold from sunset to sunrise. The weather conditions are therefore. regarded as ideal and all visitors and delegates to the Tripuri Congress are advised to provide themselves with sufficient warm clothing.—United Press.

LUCKNOW. Mar. 6.—The All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Conference will be held on March 9 at Tripuri. Mr. Ramkrishna Khatri, Secretary of the Conference, and Mr. Govindcharan Kar, ex-Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner, left for Tripuri to-day.

SOCIALISTS STAND FOR UNITY IN CONGRESS

VISHNUDATTNAGAR, TRIPURI, Mar. 5.

The national executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party met to-night and discussed what their attitude should be towards the various resolutions to be moved in the subjects committee of the Congress.

As regards the resolution on the ultimatum about Federation issue the Executive thought there should be no change in the attitude adopted at Allahabad. The final decision, however, would be taken after consulting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress President who arrive tomorrow.

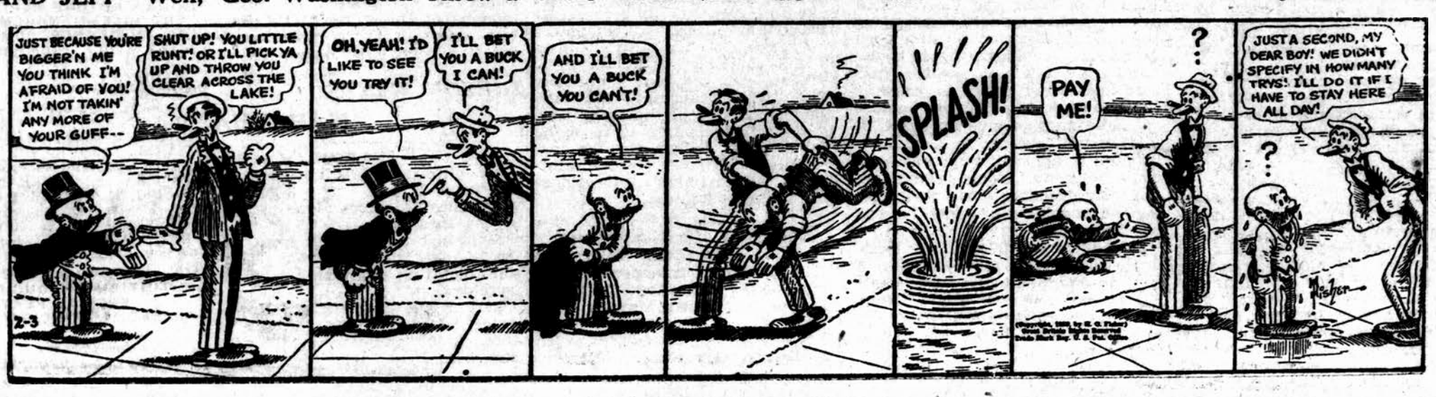
There seems to be general unanimity that while there be no compromise over any principle all efforts should be made to maintain unity in the Congress.—United Press Special.

Kisans To Attend Tripuri

The Secretaries of the Kisan Prachar Samitee of Jubbulpore have broadcast leaflets throughout Jubbulpore and adjoining districts inviting the Kisans to attend the Tripuri in their thousands. It has been decided that Kisan processions from various villages would combine into a huge meeting on the 8th March under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand President of the A. I. Kisan Sabha at Gavarighat (a place near Tripuri) and on 9th morning the Kisans assembled will lead a march to the Congress pandal where it is expected that Subhas Chandra Bose would hear the demands of the Kisans.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Geo. Washington Threw a Silver Dollar Across the Po tomac

By BUD FISHER


JUST BECAUSE YOU'RE BIGGER'N ME YOU THINK I'M AFRAID OF YOU! I'M NOT TAKIN' ANY MORE OF YOUR GUFF--
SHUT UP! YOU LITTLE RUNT! OR I'LL PICK YA UP AND THROW YOU CLEAR ACROSS THE LAKE!
OH, YEAH! I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU TRY IT!
I'LL BET YOU A BUCK I CAN!
AND I'LL BET YOU A BUCK YOU CAN'T!
SPLASH!
PAY ME!
JUST A SECOND, MY DEAR BOY! WE DIDN'T SPECIFY IN HOW MANY TRYS! I'LL DO IT IF I HAVE TO STAY HERE ALL DAY!
2-3

News From U. S. A.

Tempest Over Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

"Easing Us Into War," Say His Critics

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Washington.—A bitter discussion is being waged in the Senate over President Roosevelt's alleged secret foreign policy in respect to the sale of American planes to Great Britain and France. The debate, which is expected to continue throughout the month, stems from the conference the President held early in the month with the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Reports by some Senators and members of the House of Representatives that he had told the committee that the frontier of America is on the Rhine have been branded by the President as a "deliberate lie" spread by "some boob." Concerning the supposed "secrecy" of the conference President Roosevelt vigorously denied this charge as "100 per cent bunk."

Informed circles see in the present debate an attempt by isolationists in the Congress to embarrass the President and convey to the American people the idea that he is "easing us into war," as one Senator has charges.

President Roosevelt spiked this rumour by enunciating the following four points of American foreign policy:

(1) We are against any entangling alliances, obviously.

(2) We are in favour of the maintenance of world trade for everybody—all nations—including ourselves.

(3) We are in complete sympathy with any and every effort made to reduce or limit armaments.

(4) As a nation—as American people—we are sympathetic with peaceful maintenance of political economic and social independence of all nations in the world.

France has made no official comment on the situation. The British Air Ministry however, has announced it will purchase 250 additional American planes besides the 400 already ordered. The German and Italian press have made acrimonious attacks upon the President using absuive epithets. An official diplomatic note protesting purely personal slurs has been presented at Rome by U. S. Ambassador William Phillips.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA BEGINS LECTURES

New York—Dr. Eduard Benes former President of Czecho-Slovakia who arrived here February 8 on the United States liner Washington, began the first of his ten weekly lectures Feb. 20 at the University of Chicago. Dr. Benes had been living in England since last October.

SPAIN WAR MAY ALTER LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

Washington—While vigorous efforts are being made by the American people to have the Government lift the embargo on Loyalist Spain, Administration officials are pondering over the question of what a victory by General Francisco Franco would mean to American interests in Latin America.

Some official circles here believe that such a victory would inevitably lead to extension of German and Italian influence in Latin America and enlarge their trade. It is also felt that both nations would be enabled to establish flying bases on the Canary Islands and the Azores for commercial purposes.

That American foreign policy will be altered to protect American business in South America should Republican Spain go Fascist is held to be a certainty.

JAPANESE BRUSHES INFECTED WITH ANTHRAX GERMS?

New York—Japanese shaving brushes imported into this country in 1937 have been found to be infected with anthrax germs by the Department of Health here. Retailers throughout the country are being canvassed by the United States Public Health Service in an attempt to recover the shipment and prevent the spread of infection.

Health Commissioner John L. Rice, of this city, who made the discovery, conferred with Government officials and a warning to the public followed.

The brushes are of a cheap variety, small in size and bear the stamp "Japan 332" on top while the side is marked "Imperial sterilized."

Anthrax is a disease found primarily among cattle and sheep. The germs are very resistant to disinfectants. There have been no cases of anthrax in this city since 1936 and none traceable to infected shaving brushes since 1925.

MONOPOLY PROBE TO SHOW WHY MILLIONS ARE UNEMPLOYED.

Washington—The Government's dol. 500,000 monopoly investigation has turned its attention to the economic power exercised by life insurance companies whose assets total more than 27 billion dollars.

About 64,000,000 persons, or approximately one out of every two Americans, is insured by one of the country's legal reserve life insurance companies.

Progressives hope that the Temporary National Economic Committee, which is conducting the investigation, will show why there are so many millions of unemployed in America before it completes probing monopolistic practices.

Leon Henderson, executive secretary of the committee has stated that "the overall question seems to be—Why have we not had full employment and full utilization of our magnificent resources?"

Assistant U. S. District Attorney General Thurman Arnold has declared before the committee that the administration's attitude toward enforcement of the anti-trust laws is based on the principle of bringing prices "within reach of purchasing power."

MAY IMPEACH GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

Washington—An attempt will shortly be made in Congress to impeach Governor Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico, one of America's possessions, it has been learned here.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Labourite, recently assailed Governor Winship as "a stoop for the sugar interests" and one who has "brutally suppressed the labour movement of Puerto Rico." The Congressman has conferred with the Secretary of the Interior and is confident his charges will be sustained.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

New York—The New York World's Fair, which will be officially opened April 30 by President Roosevelt, is expected to be visited by 60,000,000 persons before it closes in October.

The Fair Grounds will cover 1,216 1/2 acres and the investment is estimated at dol. 155,000,000 for the numerous colossal buildings and the 1,300 striking exhibits. Approximately 35,000 persons will be employed during the Fair's operation. Sixty-two nations will participate.

India's exhibit of native arts, its history and tourist attractions, will be an integral part of the British Empire pavilion.

A Committee on Organized Hospitality is enlisting the services of 1,000 volunteer hostesses for next Summer's programme of social activities planned to make foreign visitors feel at home. The hostesses will speak one or more of nineteen languages, including Mandarin Chinese.

In a recent broadcast W. D. Euler, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, greeted the Fair and declared that Canada and the United States "have given the world an object lesson, an example of the spirit of good will that should dominate all nations and all races."

NEPHEW OF GENERAL GRANT DIES PENNILESS

New York—Jesse Root Grant, a nephew of General Ulysses S. Grant, famous Civil War hero, died February 5 in the Chicago county hospital at the age of seventy-four. He was penniless. Death was caused by exposure.

UNITED STATES ASKS WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE

Washington—Having accumulated a huge surplus of more than eleven million bales of cotton by means of Government loans, the United States is now advocating an international conference of cotton-growing countries as a means of solving its own surplus problem.

The last suggestion for such a conference was made by Egypt in 1931 but was rejected by the United States. Present conditions in the world cotton market are similar to those which led to the Egyptian proposal eight years ago when world surpluses forced the price of cotton down to five cents a pound.

Experts agree that the artificial support which the United States has given to the cotton market has resulted in keeping the price from falling to the 1931 level, if not lower.

It is expected that India and China, as the two principal Asiatic countries producing cotton, will participate in the world conference if it is held.

DISNEY CARTOON IN MUSEUM

New York—The Metropolitan Museum of Art here has just hung an original Walt Disney Cartoon in its hall of recent acquisitions. The cartoon is a scene from the feature motion picture, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and shows the vultures greedily eyeing the witch. A spokesman for Disney disclosed that fifteen artists worked on this scene.

NEW AMERICAN PLANES FOR FRANCE

Washington—As a gesture of solidarity and a warning to European Powers hostile to World democracy Pres. Roosevelt has ordered the speeding to France within the next six months of 700 American manufactured warplanes. Procedure that might have temporarily delayed the delivery of these planes was done away with at a Cabinet meeting at which Roosevelt responded to an appeal from France that the United States take a firmer stand against the threats of dictator powers following the recent insurgent victories in Spain.

At a press conference in the White House, the President confirmed reports that his Administration is now co-operating with the French in facilitating their purchase of American planes of the latest military models.

This policy has met with opposition on the part of the isolationist bloc of Democrats and Republicans who are attempting to prevent the White House from making any gesture which might line up the United States with any group of nations fighting in Europe.

President Roosevelt has made public his intention to back up European democracies against aggressor nations.

NEGRO DISCRIMINATION

New York—Charges of Negro discrimination against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company were made before the New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Coloured Population which has completed a two-day session here.

William J. Harper, personnel director of the company, largest institution of its kind in the United States, admitted that although the company promised last year to employ Negroes among its 15,000 personnel it has failed to keep its promise.

U. S. CONSIDERS GUAM AS NAVAL BASE

Washington—The House Naval Affairs Committee is following the recommendation made by President Roosevelt in his recent national defence message in urging an appropriation of dol. 5,000,000 to fortify the island of Guam.

Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn has testified that "if Guam were made a strong air and submarine base, with a poper garrison, the whole question of defence of Hawaii and the United States would be reduced to its simplest terms." He added that the position of the United States in the Far East could be assured by the establishment of a powerful advanced fleet base at Guam comparable to the British base at Singapore.

Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, told the committee that a fortified Guam would be "extremely valuable" in augmenting the defensive power of the American fleet.

"If the United States is to continue the maintenance of an Asiatic squadron it is necessary that a base for repairs be available in the Western Pacific somewhere," Admiral Leahy declared. He said that rough estimates by the Navy Department indicated that dol. 80,000,000 would be required to properly equip Guam as an air and submarine base capable of being defended against any probable attack.

Plans to fortify Guam were discarded after the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty of 1922 but have been revived because of the situation in the Far East.

Present discussions to arm Guam are designed as a means of persuading Japan to keep open the door to China. In any event, Japan is not now in an economic position to challenge American move in the Pacific.

6,000 PICKET WAR SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN

Los Angeles—About 6,000 Chinese, trade unionists, motion picture stars, writers, and directors picketed Long Beach harbour late last month and temporarily prevented the loading of two cargoes of scrap iron destined for Japanese armament factories.

All longshoremen working on the Japanese steamship "Aratuma Maru" and the Norwegian freighter "St. Jermborg" halted loading operations when the picket lines appeared and joined the demonstration.

Melvyn Douglas, popular actor, commented from the picket line: "I heartily approve any action that prevents American scrap iron from being pumped into Chinese bodies."—News Press Service.

(Continued from Col. 7)

the isolation of village life".

Mr. Butler finds that the importance of the problem of primary education is being realised in India. He admits, however, that its solution presents a task formidable dimensions.

"This", he says, "may be readily judged from two facts. In 1931, not more than 8 per cent of the population were literate leaving some 260 millions over 5 years of age without the most rudimentary knowledge of letters. The second fact is that there were at that date 645,000 towns and villages with a population under 2,000 each of "which would require at least one teacher and in many cases, owing to caste difficulties, more than one. Many qualified people consider that this enormous problem can only be solved by some such mass-movement as was initiated to eradicate illiteracy in Russia and Turkey.

What seems certain, Mr. Butler holds, is that money and enthusiasm expended for this purpose will in time produce a tremendous harvest, always provided that the educational effort is conceived and executed on sound and sensible lines.

"Already", he says, "something is being done to provide elementary education by municipalities, by individual employers and by voluntary agencies. It is particularly interesting to find big industrial enterprises such as the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, the Delhi Cloth and General Mills and many others providing free education for the children of their workpeople, partly in discharge of a civic obligation but partly also with the legitimate aim of creating a source from which a better type of labour may be obtained in the future.

"The planters in Java, Sumatra, Ceylon and Malaya are following the same principle. In other words, it is becoming recognised by capitalists throughout the East that illiteracy is the greatest obstacle to efficiency with which they have to contend. As a cause of backwardness in comparison with Western nations, it is far more potent than climate, especially when adequate health services have been established to deal with disease. It may be said, therefore, that a system of compensations tends to equalise competitive conditions between East and West. The low wages of the former are generally offset by low productivity due to want of technical and general training. Where education is introduced in the East, it enhances output, but that is usually counterbalanced by the demand for higher wages and a better standard of life. Where, however, as in Japan, industry benefits from the advantages derived from education while maintaining a low wage-level in terms of international currency, it is clear that it possesses an exceptional position, as long as these conditions obtain".

Fields and Factories

Saving Workers From Dust

New Mask For Use In Dusty Factories

GENEVA, (By Mail).

Development by the British Government's Scientific Research Department of a new respirator that is expected to give effective aid in combating the silicosis hazard in dusty industries, was disclosed when the World Silicosis Conference met some time ago in Geneva.

Although medical experts attending the Conference were openly sceptical as to the value of most of the anti-dust masks now in use, it was explained that tests made with the new British mask in the coal fields of South Wales have proved it to be surprisingly efficient.

The mask, known as 'Mark IV", is of the filter type. The filtering material, incased in bunting, is arranged in two hollow pads that are applied to the cheeks of the wearer. The pads are easily detached from the face-piece, and the dust collected on the outside of the bunting can be brushed off in a moment. The face-piece, made of a special rubber, appears to be ideal for comfort, and is arranged in such a manner as not to interfere with the vision of the wearer.

IS IT PRACTICAL?

Dr. E. L. Middleton, Medical Inspector of Factories in London, in describing the mask to the Conference, said that it had been tried out under the hardest conditions that could be found in industry in Britain, and had been worn through an entire working shift without any complaints as to discomfort having been received. He added that it is now being made commercially by three manufacturers, and is expected to be available for ordinary distribution this autumn.

Dr. A. J. Orenstein, Chief Medical Officer of the Rand Mines, Ltd., of Johannesburg, South Africa, and Chairman of the Conference, expressed a keen interest in the new mask although he admitted that, so far as he was concerned, there was "an open season all the year round on inventions".

"Nearly every day", he explained, "somebody comes to me with an invention. I suppose I must have seen scores of different masks but, up to date, I have not seen a mask that will comply with the conditions essential to make it practical for the removal of smaller microscopical particles of dust.

"There is a very simple test for a mask, aside from its resistance. If a mask will pass ordinary cigarette or tobacco smoke, it is probably good. Secondly, it must have a resistance of well under an inch of water to be comfortable. Thirdly, it must be in the case of the Rand miners, something you can wear with reasonable comfort in a hot, moist atmosphere. Nothing of the sort that will make a poultice of a man's face will be tolerated by him for any length of time".

Dr. Skuli Gudjonsson, Chief of the Health Service of the Factory Inspection Department at Copenhagen, Denmark, said he felt quite sure that the use of most respirators did not give a sufficient protection against silicosis.

"My opinion", he declared, "is that masks and respirators can only be used successfully for very short periods of work, and only where the workers themselves are interested in using them and understand that there may be dangerous amounts of dust in the air even if they cannot see it.

"In protecting workers against silicosis, the question is not one of theoretically effective masks, which are rather easy to construct, but is rather one of real protection in daily work."

Like Dr. Crenstein, Dr. Gudjonsson stressed the importance of the personal element in the efficiency of masks.

"Everybody who is engaged in practical inspection work" he said, "will assert that masks and respirators will never be worn sufficiently. You can make masks of the most varied types you can make masks that will retain the smallest dust particles or even cigarette smoke, but God has not made human beings who are willing to use masks. That is the point."

ILLITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL INEFFICIENCY

I. L. O. Director On Some Problems Of Indian Industries

GENEVA, (By Mail).

Upholding the view that industrial success in India has been won "in spite of, rather than on account of low-paid labour" Mr. Harold B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office in his report on "Problems of Industry in the East", finds that what is really surprising is "not the width of the efficiency gap between Indian and Western industry, but rather its comparative narrowness, which is diminishing further every year".

"Many Indian textile manufacturers", Mr. Butler declares "would now agree that thanks to low-wages, up-to-date machinery and constantly improving management they can meet European and American competition in their own market. They cannot, however, compete on equal terms with Japanese textiles, a fact which they usually ascribe to the greater adaptability and dexterity of Japanese operatives—due mainly to education".

Mr. Butler says it is noticeable that, in most Indian factories, the workers are not the masters but the servants of their machines. This, he explains, is because they do not understand the machines, which, as a result of negligent tending, are subject to more rapid deterioration than in countries where operatives are mechanically minded.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

"Indeed', he adds, "it is impossible to imagine adequately the bewilderment of the Indian worker drawn in from his village, where life has moved sluggishly along grooves of custom and tradition for centuries, and hurled into the vortex of factory life with its insistence on speed, precision and punctuality.

"It may not be altogether fanciful to suppose that a part, at any rate, of the industrial unrest is the expression of an unconscious revolt against mechanical civilisation. Mr. Gandhi's insistence on a return to the old handicrafts has had the effect of emphasising this attitude. His doctrines have won many adherents in India, and there is no doubt that some of the cottage industries are making a valuable contribution towards providing employment and a subsidiary source of income to the villages".

In Bihar, for instance, Mr. Butler points out, a million people are employed largely in producing cloth, which is finished by machine processes at Patna, and subsequently marketed by sales organisations with branches in London and New York.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION NECESSARY

While admitting that such efforts are both laudable and useful, Mr. Butler believes that in a country such as India, the march of modern industry cannot be held back. He believes, also, that this development cannot be regarded as undesirable "provided the social implications and consequences are adequately met".

However, on the other hand, he feels that the expansion of industry is likely to be conditioned by the spread of education. He explains:

"The complications and antagonisms provoked by differences of religion and caste are not likely to be diminished except by growth of education. The capacity to form coherent trade unions and to throw up leaders capable of directing them honestly and wisely can hardly be expected of an illiterate working class. Comprehension of the sources of disease and the means of combating them cannot be inculcated until the people, and particularly the women, have reached a higher standard of living is in itself, largely the outcome of education, which alone can dispel the atmosphere of fatalism and inertia produced by centuries of confinement to the limits of caste and

(Continued in Col. 4)

STRONG Boys and Girls

The pride and joy of their parents

So many children outgrow their strength, suffer from tiredness and listlessness, have poor appetites, sleep restlessly, are bad tempered! Give your children Sanatogen and they will be free from these disturbances of childhood—robust and healthy youngsters. After a course of Sanatogen they will work better at school, better at play. They will bring more joy into your life if they are healthy and strong, and this they can easily be with Sanatogen. Help your children to stand the strain of the years of development by giving them Sanatogen. You will soon echo the words of the grateful mother who wrote: *"I always find pleasure in telling my friends about the wonders Sanatogen did for my boy."*

76 NERVOUS CHILDREN IMPROVED

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When Jawahar Had Decided To Resign!

Pandit Nehru Further Clarifies His Position In The Congress

In March three years ago I flew back to India from Europe, President-elect of the Congress. My views and opinions were well-known and I was to some extent entitled to presume that the Congress electorate had expressed their approval of them. But I knew well that I could not presume too much, for elections are often governed by other considerations. No one could say that the Congress had turned socialist because the delegates had elected me their President. But this election did mean that there was a general desire for a more radical policy and that socialist ideas were spreading in the country. For the past year the Congress had been rapidly recovering from the reaction that had set in on the withdrawal of civil disobedience. The elections to the Central Assembly had helped the process and the more radical elements were chafing at the inactivity of the organisation, writes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the third of a series of articles that he is contributing to the "National Herald."

SOCIALIST WING

An organised socialist wing had grown up and with the intemperence and exuberance of youth, it criticised and condemned the leader of the Congress. It spoke a language, borrowed from western socialist literature, which was seldom understood by the rank and file of the Congress. And so though it won over some, it created a barrier against the many The vast middle groups of the Congress, politically left, socially vague and undecided but generally pro-peasant, looked askance at this new type of propaganda which attacked their leaders. Some socialists openly talked of replacing the old leadership and evidently considered themselves as chosen by destiny for this purpose. They endeavoured to run their candidates for local Congress Committees and the impression grew that they wanted to capture and control them. From a democratic point of view they were entitled to do so but this very attempt and their methods turned against them and the middle groups of the Congress lined themselves in an opposing camp. Thus the very people to whom socialism should have appealed were pushed away and made hostile. The socialist group, instead of being the crusaders for a new idea, became to some extent a sect seeking power and creating opposition among those who did not fall in line with them. Under cover of socialism purely personal local groups were sometimes formed seeking office or positions of authority in the Congress.

LEADERS' VIEWS

The leaders of the Congress disapproved strongly of these developments. They disliked the intricate theories connected with socialism and thought that socialism was inevitably connected with violence which was opposed to the basic principle of the Congress. Above all, they were irritated by the personal attacks and criticisms and sometimes reacted in kind.

I found this atmosphere of bitterness and conflict on my return. It was full at the time of the idea of popular fronts and joint fronts which were being formed in some European countries. In Europe where class and other conflicts were acute, it had been possible for this co-operation on a common platform. In India these conflicts were still in their early stages and were completely overshadowed by the major conflict against imperialism. The obvious course was for all anti-imperialist forces to function together on the common platform of the Congress. Socialism was a theoretical issue, except in so far as it affected the course of the struggle, till political freedom and power were gained. There could be no socialism before independence. It was true that vital differences might arise in regard to the methods and the means, but I was not myself troubled greatly over this matter. I was convinced that the Congress technique of peaceful action was the right method and must be pursued not only as a superficial policy but as a fundamentally sound method which would lead us to our goal.

NON-VIOLENCE

Some socialists and Marxists, thinking in terms of Europe and its pacifists, tried to ridicule the method of non-violence. I am no admirer of European pacifists and crisis after crisis has shown them to be not only totally ineffective but often the unconscious tools of reaction and even war-mongering. Theirs has been the negative passive attitude which surrenders to evil and violence because resistance would lead to a breach of their pacifist doctrine. Political surrender leads almost inevitably to moral surrender also.

But the non-violence of the Congress was the very opposite of this and the basis of it was no surrender, political or moral, to what it considered evil. It involves, as all policies do, the acceptance of compromises when circumstances dictate them, but essentially perhaps it is more uncompromising than other policies. It is dynamic and not passive; it is not non-resistance but resistance to wrong-doing, though that resistance is peaceful. In practice it had proved remarkably successful not only in achieving visible results but also in the far more important task of strengthening the morale of the nation and training the people for peaceful, disciplined and united action.

Almost everybody, including the socialists, accepted this as the national policy and realised that there was no alternative. It is true that some did so rather mechanically without accepting its implications and sometimes not acting wholly in accordance with it. So far as I was concerned, I had no difficulty in accepting it, although it was no article of faith for me, nor could I say that it would be applicable under all circumstances. It applied fully to India and to our struggle and that was enough for me.

BRIDGING THE GULF

I decided to devote my energies to bridging the gulf between the old leaders and the new Socialist group. To some extent I was fitted for this task as I had intimate contacts with both. I was convinced that India could not do without either of these groups and there seemed to me no valid reason why there should not be the fullest co-operation between the two in the struggle against imperialism. The old leaders were tried men with prestige and influence among the masses and the experience of having guided the struggle for many years. They were not Rightists by any means; politically they were far more Left and they were confirmed anti-imperialists. Gandhiji, standing behind them and supporting them from outside the Congress organisation, was of course a tower of strength to them and to the country. He continued to dominate the Indian scene and it was difficult to conceive of a big struggle without him. The socialists, though a small group and speaking for a minority, represented a vital and a growing section and their influence was spreading especially among the youth. I was akin to them in their ideology and their objectives, and to me and to many others they represented the future.

LUCKNOW SESSION

On the eve of the Lucknow Congress we met in the Working Committee and I was pleased and gratified at the adoption by this Committee of a number of resolutions that I sponsored, and which seemed to give a new tone and a more radical outlook to the Congress. This increased my confidence in my capacity to keep the various groups of the Congress together. But the proceedings of the Congress itself weakened this impression and I realised some of the difficulties in store for me. The Congress rejected some of my important recommendations and gave its full support to the old leadership. I stood in a minority in the Congress and doubts assailed me whether I should continue as President. The formation of the Working Committee distressed me still more as it emphasised the limitations within which I had to function. In theory the Committee had to be nominated by me but I could not override the majority view of the Congress. I decided to resign from the Presidentship and my last words at the open session, as the Congress was concluding, were to the effect that after the glory of the last few days I was sinking back into oblivion.

WHERE ARE WE?

(BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.)

This is the fourth of the series of articles Jawaharlal Nehru is contributing to the National Herald to help in the elucidation of the issues that confront us to-day. The fifth will follow.

The Lucknow Congress was over and a Working Committee was announced. I had decided, after much mental conflict, not to resign, as the consequences of resignation were serious and the whole organisation might have been shaken up by it. I threw myself into the work before me and drew up schemes for developing the A.I.C.C. office and opening various departments in it. With these plans in my head I went to the first meeting of the Working Committee. No questions of principle or high policy were involved and yet I was surprised to find that my proposals were viewed with suspicion by many of my colleagues. It was not that they objected to them but they did not know where these developments might lead to. After long and exhausting argument certain more or less routine proposals were agreed to which should not have taken more than a few minutes.

I undertook some tours and visited, among other places, Bombay. Everywhere I spoke about the Congress programme, as decided at Lucknow, and emphasized the need for strengthening the organisation. In the course of my speeches I laid stress on the poverty and unemployment in India and said that a true solution could only come through socialism. But there could be no socialism without independence and all of us had therefore to concentrate on the latter. I met with an enthusiastic and overwhelming response everywhere.

Early in July 1936 there was another meeting of the Working Committee and I went to it heartened by the enthusiasm I had met with. To my surprise and dismay I found that some of my colleagues did not share this and they were full of apprehension at the developments that were taking place. They offered their resignations from the Working Committee. (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was one of the absentees from this meeting). I was stunned. It appeared that they were deeply hurt at what they considered was a regular and continuous campaign against them, treating them as persons whose time was over, who represented ideas that were worn out, and who were obstructing the progress of the country. I was of course not said to be a party to such a campaign but my ideological sympathy with some of those who indulged in it was taken to be as passive support of it.

All this surprised me greatly. There had been some foolish and objectionable speeches and statements by odd individuals but that was no sufficient reason for the offer to resign. Perhaps it was the long background of bitterness and conflict which influenced my colleagues, although this was improving rapidly. To some extent there was a feeling that the Congress Socialist Party was not playing fair. Three of their numbers were in the Working Committee and yet the Party continued in a sense to play the part of an opposition. But the dominating reason at the time was, I think, a feeling that my speeches might scare away voters and thus affect adversely the general elections that were coming. Later it was realised that I was a fairly efficient election winner.

Letter To Gandhiji

Owing to the intervention of Gandhiji the resignations were withdrawn, but I returned from Wardha in a depressed frame of mind. I felt that I should resign and place the whole matter before the A. I. C. C. so that suitable arrangements could be made for future work I sent a long letter to Gandhiji from Allahabad from which I give some extracts below.

"Ever since I left Wardha I have been feeling weak in body and troubled in mind. Partly this is no doubt due to physical causes of a chill which has aggravated my throat trouble. But partly also it is due to other causes which touch the mind and the spirit directly. Since my return from Europe I have found that meetings of the Working Committee exhaust me greatly; they have a devitalizing effect on me and I have almost the feeling of being much older in years after every fresh experience. I should not be surprised if this feeling was also shared by my colleagues of the Committee. It is an unhealthy experience and it comes in the way of effective work.

"I was told, when I returned from Europe, that the country was demoralized and hence we had to go slow. My own little experience during the past four months has not confirmed this impression. Indeed I have found a bubbling vitality wherever I have gone and I have been surprised at the public response....I am grateful to you for all the trouble you took in smoothing over matters and in helping to avoid a crisis. I was convinced then and I am convinced now that a break of the kind suggested would have had serious consequences for all our work, including the elections. And yet, and yet, where are we now and what does the future hold for us? ....I have written at length, both in my book and subsequently, about my present ideas. Those views are not casual. They are part of me and, though I might change them or vary them in future, so long as I hold them I must give expression to them. Because I attached importance to a larger unity I tried to express them in the mildest way possible and more as an invitation to thought than as fixed conclusions. I saw no conflict in this approach and in anything that the Congress was doing ...."

Elections

With the fixed intention of resigning and leaving the matter to the A. I. C. C., which was meeting next month in Bombay, I left for Sind. News reached me there of the Spanish Revolt and I was greatly affected by it. I saw this Rising developing into a European or even a world conflict. Crises on the biggest scale seemed to be at hand and India's part in these was to me a vital matter. Was I going to weaken our organisation and create an internal crisis by resigning just when it was essential for us to pull together? My mind became tense with expectation and all thought of resignation left it.

In Bombay the Working Committee drafted the Election Manifesto and this, curiously enough, was agreed to without much argument. A new atmosphere of co-operation surrounded us and the tension seemed to lessen. As a colleague remarked with pleasure, it was like old times again.

As the elections approached, all of us plunged into the campaign and our internal conflicts vanished for the moment. For many months I wandered about India and millions of faces passed before my eyes. I saw a thousand facets of this country of mine in all their rich diversity, and yet always with the unifying impress of India upon them. I sought to understand what lay behind those millions of eyes that stared at me, what hopes and desires, what untold sorrow and misery unexpressed. Glimpses came to me that illumined my vision and made me realise the immensity of the problems of the hundreds of millions of our people.

New Forces

Elections came and the A. I. C. C. decision to accept office subject to certain conditions, and then the intervening period of interim ministries. The Congress took office in a number of provinces and this by itself released mass energy and both the Kisan and the worker woke up and began to play an aggressive role. New problems arose and internal conflicts, which had so far been largely ideological, took new shape. No one, not even the opponents of office acceptance, wanted to create crises for the Congress Ministries. But there was a continuous attempt to bring pressure upon them by strikers and Kisan manifestations which embarrassed the Ministries greatly. In Behar the Kisan movement came into conflict with the Congress organisation. Elsewhere also the high hopes that had been raised by the advent of the Congress Ministries not being fulfilled dissatisfaction arose. The machinery of government was working in much the same way as of old, although various reforms had been introduced. In Madras especially the Congress Government functioned in some ways perilously like the old Government.

To some extent this was inevitable as the old steel frame was still there circumscribing and restricting the activities of the Provincial Governments. But it was felt in ever widening circles in the Congress that the Ministries could have functioned more effectively in accordance with our principles and that they were growing too complacent. There was not the full co-operation between the Ministries and the Provincial Congress Committees which was essential for effective progress, and various incidents occurred—the Nariman affair, the Batlivala arrest—which added to the internal conflict. It is difficult for me to deal with all these matters in the course of these brief articles, or else I shall continue to write on and take too long a time to reach the present stage. Still it is essential that the background of these incidents and of the Congress in 1937 should be kept in mind and I shall therefore deal with these in a subsequent article.

Gandhiji Upset

The vague but general feeling of dissatisfaction took some shape in the A. I. C. C. meeting in October 1937 and found moderate expression. Long-continued repression in Mysore State was also greatly resented and a resolution, which was not happily worded, was passed. These resolutions, and especially the Mysore one, were disapproved of by many members of the Working Committee, and Gandhiji, who was seriously ill at the time, was upset by them. He expressed himself at a meeting of the Working Committee in language unusually strong for him and condemned artificial combinations in the Congress. This could not go on, he said, and the organisation must be one from top to bottom. He drew completely unless a change was made in the Congress and this drift stopped. What exactly he wanted done was not clear to me but what was clear was that he strongly disapproved of what I had done. I suggested that the A. I. C. C. should be recalled as a crisis seemed imminent. Later it was decided to carry on as we were doing for the time being.

In the columns of the 'Harijan,' Gandhiji criticised the Mysore resolution and stated that it was 'ultra vires' of the A.I.C.C., which meant that he condemned my action in allowing it to be discussed. This amazed me for I was and am convinced that from a constitutional and legal point of view Gandhiji was wrong. I wrote to him and to the members of the Working Committee on the subject and intended issuing a press statement but ultimately refrained from doing so in order to avoid a public controversy. But more and more I felt that I could not carry on as a responsible member of the executive. I decided not to do anything to precipitate a crisis but to drop out of the executive at the next Congress session which was approaching. I informed Gandhiji and some of my colleagues accordingly and wrote to the same effect to Subhas Babu who was in Europe then. (He had not been formally elected President then although his election was certain).

Ill At Ease

At Haripura we had suddenly to face the ministerial crisis in the U. P. and Bihar and my decision not to belong to the W. C. was shaken. Another consideration which affected me was that my not joining the W. C. might be looked upon as if I was not desirous of giving my full co-operation to Subhas Babu. This had of course nothing to do with my decision but I could not go about explaining this to every body. I decided to join the Working Committee.

But I was ill at ease and in April 1938 I wrote to Gandhiji. I give some extracts from my letter: "As you know I have been greatly distressed at the turn events have taken in Congress politics during the last six months. Among the matters that have disturbed me is the new orientation of the Gandhi Seva Sangh .... It is distressing to find that even the Gandhi Seva Sangh which might have set a standard to others and refused to become a partly organisation intent on winning elections has descended to the common level. I feel strongly that the Congress Ministries are working inefficiently and not doing much that they could do. They are trying to adapt themselves far too much to the old order and trying to justify it. But all this, bad as it is, might be tolerated. What is far worse is that we are losing the high position that we have built up, with so much labour, in the hearts of the people. We are sinking to the level of ordinary politicians .... Partly of course this is due to a general deterioration all over the world, partly to the transition period through which we are passing. Nevertheless it does show up our failings and the sight is painful. I think there are enough men of goodwill in the Congress to cope with the situation if they set about it in the right way. But their minds are full of party conflicts and the desire to crush this individual or that group. Obviously bad men are preferred to good men because the former promise to toe the party line. When this happens there is bound to be deterioration."

A Misfit

"For months past I have felt that I could not function effectively in India as things were going. I have carried on of course as one can always carry on. But I have felt out of place and a misfit. This was one reason (though there were others also) why I decided to go to Europe. I felt I could be more useful there and in any event I would freshen up my tired and puzzled mind ...."

In this letter I have referred to the Gandhi Seva Sangh. On subsequent inquiry I found that there was no such political orientation at the top as I had been led to believe. The fault lay with certain individuals in local areas who tried to exploit Gandhiji's name as well as that of the Sangh in Congress elections.

PLEA FOR MORE RELIEF TO LANDLORDS

Indian Merchants Urge Exemption From Property Tax For Assessees With Income Less Than Rs. 500

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department. In the course of the memorandum he states:—

"My Committee have noted that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has announced a reduction of the proposed tax on property from 10 to 5 per cent on all properties whose rental income is less than Rs. 2,000. While my Committee appreciate this response on the part of the Government to public opinion, they cannot help expressing their feeling that the response could not have well been much more liberal, looking to the amount and strength of the feeling on this question which has been roused in all classes and sections of the people. My Committee are glad that Government have appreciated this feeling by a reduction of 5 per cent on all property incomes below Rs. 2,000. This shows that Government also agree with my Committee in considering that there is a class of landlords, whom a duty of 10 per cent would penalise. My Committee would go further and say that property assessed at an income of less than Rs. 500 should be exempted altogether from the property tax.

"My Committee also urge that the property tax should be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent not only in the case of those landlords whose rental income is below Rs. 2,000 but also of all the landlords. Such a step will greatly alleviate the public unrest and uneasiness. There will be a deficit to be made up, of course, but Government can, as my Committee have already suggested, spread over the Prohibition programme from two to say, 5 years. While my Committee reiterate their faith, again, in the Prohibition programme, they are definitely of opinion that the programme should be extended to 5 years at least, in order that the deficit may be spread over a number of years and the burden of taxation may not be felt too much by any class or section of the people. It will also give time for people, who have lost their trade, to find out other means for their maintenance and subsistence".

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March, 3.

"Government are, no doubt, aware that my Committee have been in accord with the Government's policy regarding prohibition. They however feel that a policy which results in a general economic burden on the entire community in the Province cannot be commended without suitable reservations and considerable hesitations. In particular my Committee have to register a strong protest against the proposal to levy a tax on the retail sales of cotton piecegoods".

Thus says the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in a representation sent to the Government of Bombay, protesting against the levy of sales tax on cloth.

Another measure which is under contemplation of the Government is the proposed tax on urban immoveable properties. In view of Government's declared policy referred to above and the depressed condition of the bulk of industry, my Committee do not envisage any possibility of including mill buildings in the urban properties and hope that Government will be pleased to make a suitable amendment to exclude the same from the operation of the proposed measure.

Concluding the representation says: In view of the above submission my Committee trust that Government will definitely decide to abandon the introduction of the new measure and to explore other possible avenues for the purpose for which these measures have been introduced.

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"No Misappropriation In Accounts"

Auditors' Report On B. P. C. C. Accounts

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:—

Congressmen in the City are, perhaps, aware that in October 1937, certain members of the B. P. C. C. had moved a resolution in the B.P.C.C. demanding the examination of accounts of that body.

After a heated debate, in which a lot of dust was raised, a resolution was passed referring the accounts of the B.P.C.C. since 1930 for a thorough and exhaustive investigation to the auditors of the A.-I.C.C. in collaboration with Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Purushottam Kanji and Sjt. R. Krishna Ayyar. The auditors declined to re-examine the accounts as they had already examined them and found correct.

The officials of the B.P.C.C. thereupon requested Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Purushottam Kanji and R. Krishna Ayyar to go through the accounts themselves and report their findings to the B.P.C.C. These gentlemen carefully went through the accounts and examined all relevant books and documents and submitted their report only a few days back. The services of the office of the B.P.C.C. were kept at the disposal of these friends throughout the period of examination.

The report of this Committee was placed before the B.P.C.C. at its meeting held on the 2nd March 1939. The B.P.C.C. adopted the report and passed a vote of thanks to Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Purushottam Kanji and Sjt. R. Krishna Ayyar for the troubles they had taken and the valuable suggestions they had made.

The report, 'inter alia', states: "We have carefully gone through the accounts and find that there has been no case of any misappropriation."

It further goes on to say: "Accounts which are audited and adopted by the B.P.C.C. should never be re-opened unless definite allegations are made when alone an investigation can be demanded, as it is an accepted principle that where accounts of any institution are audited by persons duly qualified for the purpose nothing contrary should be inferred in the absence of definite allegations or directions to that effect."

The suggestions made by the Committee mostly refer to the method of keeping accounts. Most of these suggestions are of the type which can be given effect to in the near future.

In the end we must once again express our thanks to our friends who have taken so much care to go through the accounts so carefully and thoroughly.

We hope that the report will remove all honest misunderstandings, if there were any, about the affairs of the B.P.C.C.

NATION KEEPS ITS PROMISE

Sardar On Restoration Of Confiscated Property

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

"This country is ours and we are going to rule over it. No one can dare snatch our right."

In these exhorting words Sardar Patel appealed to the people of Ras, celebrating the restoration of lands, confiscated during the last Civil Disobedience movement. About 25,000 peasants assembled to hear Sardar Patel.

Sardar Patel added: "To-day India is a blazing furnace. The States' people have launched a great fight for freedom and true Satyagraha is put to rigorous test there. Even a single true Satyagrahi soldier can shatter the forts of Rajkot, and open the door for the freedom of States' people. But as Rajkot has the backing and the support of the power of Paramountcy, Gandhiji in his old age has proceeded there.

He further said that the nation's promise to them had been kept and they were given their lands back. It was a success of the nation's determination, but not the success of the vow of independence. They had still to achieve it.

Condemning the tendency among Congressmen for power and position Sardar Patel remarked that some of them were hankering after offices and jobs. Those who left the ideal of a soldier of the Congress and sought position had been responsible for creating doubts in the Congress.

Ras should take another vow for erecting the monument of freedom. The foundation of that monument must be laid in Ras by the peasants of Ras and Ras should lead the country by adopting the constructive policy of non-violence and truth in the coming fight. If they followed the path of class-war they would have to go through a blood-bath as was the case in foreign countries. But India did not want to undergo such tragic experiences and, therefore, should follow non-violence alone as her arms and means of weapon in her struggle for Independence.

NOTICE TO COMMISSIONER

Shamdasani's Threat Of Legal Proceedings

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has sent the following to the Municipal Commissioner regarding the hearing of his objections to or regarding the poll under clause (K) of section 28 of the Municipal Act:—

I have to put on record the fact that at the hearing of the above objections to-day I tendered to you my submissions in writing as desired by you at the last hearing in support of my above objections.

I have also to put on record the further fact that I offered to tender the evidence of witnesses who were in attendance in support of my above objections pursuant to the directions issued by you and recorded in the Election Officer's Letter No. 1 E1/1039 of 1938-39 dated 15th February 1939 to that effect but you were pleased to observe that you would consider the question whether any evidence should be taken by you and if so with respect to what matters and give your decision therein to me in writing on Wednesday the 8th instant.

I submit that it is clearly incumbent upon you under clause (K) of Section 28 of the Municipal Act to have my above objections and take the evidence that may be adduced in support of such objections and than give your decision thereon.

In the circumstances I am advised to give you a notice which I hereby do requiring you to take the evidence of my witnesses in support of my above objections.

I have asserted my rights in the matter and demanded justice. I trust the same will not be denied to me.

Unless therefore I hear from you on Wednesday the 8th instant at or before 5 p.m. (S.T.) that you would take the evidence of my witnesses in support of my above objections, I shall have no alternative but to take such proceedings against you as I may be advised at your risk as to costs.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 6—

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Since 1st Nov	Difference to normal.
Agra	83	55	—	1.2	- 0.2
Akaroti	93	68	—	0.7	-1.7
Akola	95	63	—	...	-1.8
Ahmedabad	96	69	—	0.1	—0.2
Ajmer	83	56	—	1.6	+0.5
Ahmednagar	96	64	—	...	—1.4
Ambala	75	51	—	5.2	+0.9
Allahabad	85	56	—	1.3	—0.7
Benares	86	57	—	3.0	+1.1
Bareilly	82	54	—	1.1	—1.6
BOMBAY	86	71	—	1.1	+1.5
Bangalore	81	62	—	0.7	-3.3
Bhopal	91	57	—	0.4	—
Baroda	97	55	—	0.7	—
Belgaum	94	64	—	1.1	- 1.1
Bahawalpore	74	48	—	0.9	—0.3
Bijapur	98	68	—	0.1	—1.5
Bellary	98	68	—	0.1	—2.5
Bhavnagar	93	56	—	0.5	+0.1
Chittagong	89	61	—	4.6	—
Calcutta	85	66	—	1.7	—0.9
Cuttack	95	70	—	0.7	—2.3
Cawnpore	87	57	—	1.3	—0.5
Calicut	90	75	—	1.5	—5.6
Colombo	88	75	—	15.3	—8.7
Cheerapunji	65	49	—	4.9	—2.7
Cocanada	80	—	...	10.2	+3.3
Cochin	88	75	—	6.7	—3.2
Dehra Dun	75	43	—	3.4	—2.7
Delhi	79	51	—	1.5	—0.9
Dehra I. Khan	71	46	—	1.4	—0.3
Darjeeling	51	37	—	0.9	—2.0
Desa	93	65	—	0.2	—0.2
Dalhousie	—	—	—	21.5	+3.9
Fort Sandeman	62	37	—	4.7	+2.2
Gorakhpur	83	59	—	1.1	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	98	64	—	...	—1.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	84	6.1	—	0.8	+1.2
Indore	92	52	—	...	—1.1
Jhansi	86	56	—	0.7	—0.8
Jubbulpore	90	54	—	1.8	—0.5
Jacobabad	78	59	—	1.8	+0.9
Jaipur	82	56	—	1.4	+0.2
Karwar	89	70	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	78	65	—	2.3	+1.2
Kodaikanal	67	49	—	19.0	+2.1
Khandwa	99	56	—	0.3	—1.0
Lucknow	86	55	—	1.0	—1.0
Ludhiana	73	48	—	3.3	—0.7
Lahore	69	47	—	4.0	+1.4
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	72	46	—	1.8	+0.6
Mysore	83	68	—	1.0	—2.3
Madras	87	69	—	7.8	—18.5
Marmagoa	86	—	...	1.0	—
Malegaon	98	66	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	56	35	—	7.9	—0.8
Mahableshwar	86	66	—	1.3	—0.7
Murree	40	32	T	18.0	+6.9
Mount Abu	75	59	—	0.7	—0.2
Masulipatam	87	70	—	15.5	+8.3
Mandalay	95	62	—	4.1	+1.5
Mangalore	89	76	—	2.0	—1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	4.4	+1.5
Mercara	85	66	—	2.9	—1.4
Nagpur	96	64	—	0.1	—2.3
Ootacamund	70	47	—	5.0	—4.9
Patna	83	59	—	3.4	+1.8
Peshawar	64	43	—	6.7	+2.6
Poona	98	59	—	0.3	—1.0
Pachmarhi	85	53	—2	0.6	—2.0
Port Blair	85	71	—	19.4	—2.1
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	81	57	—	4.5	+1.4
Rawalpindi	68	74	—	11.9	+5.3
Rangoon	99	69	—	10.1	+6.5
Ratnagiri	88	71	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	93	56	—	...	—0.4
Sialkot	69	46	—	7.4	+2.6
Srinagar	73	34	T	11.1	+3.1
Sholapur	99	73	—	...	—1.7
Shillong	67	41	—	4.7	+1.3
Simla	50	37	—	5.3	—2.9
Surat	98	68	—	...	—0.4
Salem	97	69	—	1.5	—3.8
Trichinopoly	96	71	—	1.0	—5.0
Trivandrum	88	75	—	8.2	—4.3
Vizagapatam	83	73	—	12.1	+6.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABO OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.039 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.7 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.2 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-3-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Protest Against Increased Import Duty On Foreign Cotton

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce has sent the following wire to the Finance Member of the Government of India:—

"Board of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce strongly protest against Budget proposals to double import duty on cotton and increase income and super-taxes both for individuals and corporations.

Considering increased burdens recently imposed upon textile industry such as property-tax, sales-tax, increased wages, etc., these additional blows will hit industry very hard.

In respect of finer cloth and yarn foreign competition will become more effective and not only check further development of industry but also render present position more vulnerable.

Your contention that increased duty will encourage growth of longstaple cotton is obviously untenable. For in Indian conditions of soil and climate it is doubtful whether even best research can stimulate any large scale cultivation of longstaple cotton for years to come.

The most striking feature of proposed measures relating to income-tax and super-tax is the fact that incidence of these taxes has been deliberately thrown upon trade and industry.

The removal of Rs. 50,000 exemption limit is bound greatly to discourage small-sized joint stock enterprise. Respectfully urge modification of proposals lightening burden on business community already overburdened."

NAGPUR JOURNAL PASSES UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Will Support Congress Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. (By Mail.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Member, Council of State, announces that the Central India Press Limited, proprietors of the "Daily News", the only English daily of the Central Provinces and Berar, having gone into liquidation the "Daily News" as run by that company ceases publication from the 28th February 1939.

Another concern has acquired the assets of the liquidated company and with effect form the 1st of March, 1939, the "Daily News" has started afresh. The policy of the new "Daily News" will be that of the Indian National Congress. Arrangements are in progress to extend the news service and to introduce many new features.

The intention is to make the only English daily of the Central Provinces and Berar worthy of the province and it is hoped that the public will extend its fullest co-operation to enable him to place the paper on a stable footing.

The "Daily News" which was an evening paper, will now be issued as a morning daily shortly.

Communique On Sales Of Motor Spirit

A Press communique issued by the Publicity Officer to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, states that the Central Provinces and Berar Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Rules, 1939, is leviable on the retail sale of motor spirit as defined in the rules. As the motor spirit used for aviation purposes is the motor spirit ordinarily used in motor vehicles the tax is leviable in respect of sales of motor spirit for aviation purposes.

There are instances in which an agent who obtains motor spirit from a wholesale dealer on commission uses some of this motor spirit for his own motor muses taxis etc. In respect of the motor spirit so used the agent will be regarded as a retail dealer and is liable to pay the tax on such motor spirit. The sale price, however of such motor spirit, on which the tax is to be calculated, will exclude the commission.

Holidays For Dist. Council Employees

The Nagpur District Council has declared four days' holidays to the employees of the Council and other local bodies under its jurisdiction to enable them to attend the Tripuri Congress session.

Concession To Ex-Students Of Osmania University

The Provincial Government has exempted the ex-students of Osmania University who have joined Nagpur University and are admitted to the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, from paying the caution money of Rs. 20. They will have to pay only Rs. 5 for the purpose.

Servants Conduct Rules Amended

The Provincial Government has amended the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, whereby Government servants will be permitted to attend political gathering but will not be permitted to take part in these meetings.

KRIPALANI'S ADVICE TO ARYA CONGRESSMEN

NEW DELHI, March 5.

"I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that individual Arya Samajists belonging to the Congress have a perfect right to participate in the struggle for the assertion of their religious rights."

Thus observed Acharya J. B. Kripalani in his capacity as General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in the course of a letter addressed by him to Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, M.L.A. (Congress) who had sought his opinion in regard to the participation of individual Congressmen belonging to the Arya Samaj in the present Satyagraha movement carried on by Arya Samaj in Hyderabad for the establishment of their religious rights.

KRIPALANI'S ADVICE

The following is the text of the letter of Acharya Kripalani which is dated February 10, 1939:—

"The difference between the Arya Samajists and the Congress in this matter is merely one of approach. Every Congressman believes that the restrictions imposed on the Arya Samaj by the Hyderabad State are of an undesirable nature. They may also be resisted. But the question should not be given a communal colouring as a struggle between Hindus and Muslims. The grievances of the Arya Samajists are against the State authorities and not against the Muslim community. It is because confusion was being created in the public mind that some of our leaders advised the suspension of the movement of the direct action inaugurated by the Hyderabad Congress.

"Congress may have no religious prediction but we believe that in religious matters the utmost freedom consistently with public moral's should be allowed to all denominations. If this liberty is denied to any section of the people that section has a perfect right to put forward its efforts at getting justice.

"Congress as an organisation does not fight for every righteous cause. In this matter we feel that our interference as an organisation instead of easing the situation will complicate matters. Non-participation is not a question of principle, but it is a question of policy of counting profit and loss. We feel that the loss to the political movement will be greater than the gain to the Arya Samajists, who are fighting their own fight quite bravely."—United Press.

Sikh Jathas For Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 3.

The Shiromany Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee, Amritsar, has unanimously passed a resolution sympathising with the Arya Satyagraha. The Akali Dal is considering the sending of jathas after March 12.

Mr. Khushalchand Khursadd, the third Dictator, interviewed, expressed his heart felt thanks for the timely sympathy and help and co-operation. Twenty five batches are offering Satyagraha on March 5. Ajmere volunteers and the Bihar batch have arrived here on foot. The Bareilly, Badaun, Khanewal and Dehra Dun batches are on their way here. Mr. Gyanchand, Aryasevak is heading the Lahore batch.—United Press.

Customs Declaration For Postal Articles

NEW DELHI, March 4.

All postal articles for which preferential rate of duty under the Ottawa Trade Agreement Rules, 1932, is claimed, should be accompanied by a customs declaration showing the country of origin or manufacture of goods, or the information given on the wrapper of the package, says a Press note issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.—United Press.

PROBLEM OF STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

mention of the advantages accruing therefrom.

Tentative Proposals

(1) An exhaustive enquiry in the system of assessment and the extent of rural indebtedness followed by immediate measures to reduce the assessment by anything between 25 to 50 per cent. bearing in mind (i) the present level of prices (ii) past exploitation and (iii) the indebtedness of the rural populace. This will secure an immediate relief to the poor agriculturist, who bears most of the burden of taxation.

(2) Abolition of all (i) monopolies, (ii) high tariff duties except those provided for the protection of indigenous industries and (iii) all other customs duties except a small levy of from 3 to 6 pies on every rupee worth of imported goods for the purpose of financing the local Municipality or the Panchayat at the case may be. This will maintain the prices of commodities at their lowest level so as to bring them within easy reach of the poorer classes.

(3) Total abolition of Veth (forced labour), either manual or otherwise, wherever prevailing and a substitution of a liberal scale of payment for all services requisitioned by the State with the consent of the persons concerned. The discontinuance of that detestable mediaeval system, (though employed in this 20th century by the totalitarian States of the West), makes the individual feel like a human being, free to do what he likes so long as he does not trespass upon the corresponding rights of others. According to the conception of modern India as of all other democracies man is not made for the State; but the State is made for the man.

(4) The limitation of the privy purse including that of the entire royal family to ten per cent. of the total revenues of the State. This must include (i) the ruler's private staff, (ii) motor cars and similar articles of luxuries required for his or family's use, (iii) travels except those made within India for official purposes of the State. This basis of payment, while adequate enough to maintain the comforts, prestige and dignity of the ruling Prince and his family, will help to relieve the exchequer, and guard the ruler from the temptations of other expensive and demoralising pleasures.

Widest Possible Reforms

(5) Setting up of a Legislative Council with a non-official majority, and granting to such a Council the widest possible powers as are consistent with (i) the sovereignty of the ruler and (ii) his responsibilities to the Crown.

(6) The discontinuance of the system of having a Dewan—one bureaucratic head of the entire administration to whom are subordinated all the Department of the State. With the growth of decentralisation in the neighbouring provinces, this antiquated system can no longer hold water. Instead there must be an executive Council of State, a part of which must be responsible to the popular elements of the Legislature.

(7) The system of importing retired and lent European Officers having no understanding of the language or sentiments of the people and drawing fat salaries must be totally discontinued. It is never difficult to find the best and the most enlightened Indian officer for any job without in any way reducing the efficiency of the administrative machinery, and preference must always be given to the local young men with the requisite qualifications. In the absence of such a qualified person, the next choice may devolve upon an outside Indian knowing the local language and possessing the enlightened administrative outlook. This will help to provide employment to the educated and discontented young men of the State, who, having a definite stake in the well-being of the people, will apply themselves to the task with enthusiasm.

(8) Freedom of speech, Press, and the individual to the same extent as in British India and the establishment of independent and fearless judicial tribunals to guarantee the same. Recent events in some of the States have brought in glaring light the misuse of the judicial machinery. These scandals, wherever they are prevalent, must be effectively checked and the fundamental liberties of the people protected.

After having briefly dealt with a few of the crying needs of the States' people in as short a space as the gravity of the subject could possibly permit, I appeal to the Princes of India and their eminent advisers about to meet in Delhi at a crucial period in their history, to cast aside that antequated Tudor theory of "Divine Rights" (that cost Charles Stewart his head) and review the abovemade suggestions in an atmosphere of calmness, courage, and forbearance. I have still so much faith in the wisdom, foresight and patriotism of our Indian Princes as to inspire me with a feeling of perfect optimism that a satisfactory solution of our present troubles could be found, with the result that the Indian India will remain such an impregnable bulwark of peace, prosperity and patriotism that will defy the most powerful of enemy batteries.

Jain Muni Passes Away

(From A Correspondent).
JAMNAGAR, Mar. 3.

Jain Muni Shri Vinod Vijayji, the pupil of renowned Muni Maharaj Shree Vridichandroji expired at 2-45 on Friday last

MAHASABHA MEMBER ASSAULTED

(From Our Correspondent)
TULJAPUR, (By Mail.)

Sjt. Shinde, Joshi and four other Satyagrahis of the Hindu Sabha were arrested at Tuljapur and taken "on foot" to the Naldurga Jail—a distance of about twenty-four miles.

One of the Satyagrahis is only twelve years old and for him this distance was certainly unbearable. The trouble did not stop there.

The Satyagrahis are also to have been heavily thrashed.

Tata Centenary In Hindu University

BENARES, March 4.

The birth centenary of J. N. Tata was celebrated in the Arts College, Benares, Hindu University under the presidentship of the Vice-Chancellor. A portrait of J. N. Tata was unveiled by Raja Jwala Prasad, Pro-Vice-Chancellor in the hall of the Mining and Metallurgy Department of the University.—United Press.

Punjabee Association At Matunga

In order to promote social relations and to help those Punjabis who stand in need while in Bombay, an Association of influential North Indian residents mostly from the Punjab, was formed in Matunga a few months back.

They held their first dinner on Sunday to celebrate the Holi Festival, when more than 300 people —men, women and children—attended, and greatly enjoyed the musical entertainment.

At the end of the dinner S. Jiwan Singh, President of the Association, thanked the guests and the members and said that it was the first time that they had held a function like that, which, from the number of people who responded, seemed to be a grand success. He also explained to those present the aims and objects of the Association. After that Sardar Kashmira Singh, Principal of the Khalsa College, Matunga, distributed prizes to the volunteers of the Association, who rendered great help to make the function a success.

Sardar Kashmira Singh also thanked the Association and remarked that the Association was doing a lot of useful work and that it should now be the duty of every Northern Indian in Bombay to join it as an active member.

SILK IN TIFFIN CARRIER

Smugglers' Ruses Foiled: Costly Law Breaking

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

Because of the pressure from the customs authorities, smugglers on the Madras coast seem to be changing their tactics. But the breakers of law are finding to their cost that the upholders of law are cleverer than they.

Articles of high value, but small bulk seem now to be the great attraction. Recently, on the Pondicherry frontier a hot chase was given to a man moving in suspicious circumstances, who dropped the bundle which he was carrying and vanished inside a casuarina plantation. The bundle when opened, was found to contain 2,1403 Krementz pins worth approximately Rs. 1,000.

Smugglers, again, tried a piece of ingenuity, which the customs staff equally cleverly unmasked. Three silk sarees were placed inside a tiffin carrier, one in each pan, and covered with a leaf over which cooked rice had been spread. But the unostentatious carrier must have been rudely shocked at the sudden outrage when the tiffin was seized by the customs people!

An interesting seizure was made at Trichinopoly. Information was received that a person was smuggling silk goods in a box resembling an office record box, keeping its key in a 'service' cover in order to ward off suspicion. The customs man on duty detained the smuggler and when the box was opened, it was found to contain 9 pieces of silk valued at about Rs. 400.

FAREWELL TEA PARTY TO DEACONESS LOUNDES

A Farewell Tea Party to Deaconess Evelyn Loundes will be held in the G. I. P. Railway School, Parel, to-day, March 7, at 6 p.m., when The Mothers Union and The Church Committee of the St. Mary The Vergin, Parel, will make a small presentation to the Deaconess.

Deaconess Loundes untiringly worked in this parish for 13 years and kept in touch with families dispersed over so wide an area as Parel, Dadar, Matunga Mahim and Bandra.

The Deaconess, who needs a change after many years' hard work among the poor, widows and orphans, will be sailing for England on Saturday, March 11, by the P. and O. mail boat s.s. "Stratheden."

'Sir Roger Lumley' Locomotive

An informal ceremony took place at Victoria Terminus on Friday last afternoon when Master Richard Lumley, in the presence of Lady Lumley, Misses Mary, Elizabeth and Anne Lumley, Mrs. McEwen and certain railway officials, named the latest G. I P electric passenger locomotive. The Governor had very kindly agreed to the locomotive being named "Sir Roger Lumley," and his ceremony inaugurated the naming not only of the actual locomotive but of the Governor class of electric locomotive.

Burma Labour Statistics

RANGOON, March 3.

No less than 33 strikes and lockouts involving approximately 10,000 workers occurred in Burma between 1st January, 1938, and 30th January, 1939, according to official figures. Besides some of the strikes which have not yet ended, the approximate duration of the strikes and lock-out during this period was 77 days.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.—A contingent of 40 delegates, including members of the Central Legislature and the Punjab, left for Tripuri this morning by the G. I. P. Mail.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Congress President & Vote Of No Confidence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Shamohu Dayal a Mahakosnal Delegate to the Tripuri Congress, has given notice of a motion of no confidence to be moved in the A.I.C.C. when it meets at Tripuri next week.

I seriously doubt whether such a motion is advisable. In other words, whether a Congress President duly elected to preside over Congress activities for the period of a whole year can be removed by majority vote going against him, must be, to my mind, decided before Mr. Shambhu Dayal is allowed to bring his motion.

The American President, as far as I know, is elected as President, to stay in his position for four years and he remains in the position during this period unless he is convicted of any breach of law or constitution or of any moral turpitude. The British Prime Minister, on the contrary, stands or falls any time with the majority vote The Indian Congress Constitution is modelled more on American line than on the British line.

Two points deserve special notice. The President does not owe his office to A.I.C.C. The delegates who elected him and who will constitute the Congress in open session have not been given the right to recall the President once he is duly elected.

However, as the question had never propped up before or was not even conceived it is necessary that the A.I.C.C. first decides upon it one way or the other, before it allows Shambhu Dayal's motion. This is absolutely necessary for the guidance of Congressmen in future.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. GADGIL.

Treatment Of Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In life, however hopeless and grimly trying the circumstances may become and shroud our judgment and joy, the great ones of the world have counselled us to be always calm, trustful and optimistic of the divinity enveloped in the human nature. Our faith in this wisdom, they insist, should be unshakable, no matter how densely covered with the web of darkness the situation may to all outward appearances be. Indeed, words of such deep wisdom must be accepted without any reservation of mind, or the least doubt about their intrinsic value. "Never be afraid of the moment" thus sings the voice of Eternity. And, has not the experience of each one of us in life proved that every dradful moment encountered by us, was but a tiny passing cloud in the limitless sky of Eternity?

At this dark hour, when the power-intoxicated German rulers in their stupor apply all sorts of unjust devices, and issue ordinances upon ordinances to persecute the Jewish community inhabiting in that country, it will not be, I hope, Sir, quite out of place to ring into the ears of the near and the distant hapless Jews, through the medium of your powerful organ, the ancient counsel of the wise ones referred to above. It will be admitted, that this is just the apt occasion in the whole history of the gallant Jewish race, when these words of deep beauty were more needed to be remembered and probed into for their underlying significance.

The universal awareness and feeling among the nations of the world at present is, that the brave and patient followers of the Prophet Jehova, who have gone through and survived many a such vicissitudes in the past with examplary courage and fortitude, will pass this stern ordeal also triumphantly and patiently. However, when human hearts are stirred everywhere over the surface of the earth towards the enormity of the calamity meted out to the highly refined and cultured people, one more word of human affection and heart-felt sympathy emanating from the recesses of the soul of a fellow being from this corner of the globe will not be considered one too many.

Let the power-blind men go mad in their excesses, let them who delight in singing the hymns of hot hatred feel proud, imperious and imperial, and let them use their evil genius and destructive paraphernalia of every description in persecuting the helpless victims under their sway. But let not the Jew fraternity lower the dignity of the human soul by harbouring in the cracks and cravices of their hearts anger or hatred. Let not any one single Jews seek retaliative measures of any kind, strong or feeble. Though the magnitude of the crime perpetrated by the German authorities upon the innocent progeny of the supposed or truly guilty few forebares is revolting enough to the sense of the whole normal mankind, and though the oppressors appear hedious, terrible and terrifying, yet, let every single brother and sister of the gallant semetic race refuse to accept defeat by trying to meet the enemy on his own degraded level by any of violence.

Only thus can they turn the strength of suffering which they have derived from Jehova and accumulate for centuries to good account, and convert the winter of the present despair into a summer of hope in a twinkling of an eye, as Mahatma Gandhi puts it, in his inimitable way. Only thus can this noble race preserve its self-respect and reveal the magnanimous spirit of its ancient civilization to the world and posterity. Resisting violence by violence of any degree and of any kind is derogatory at any time undr even highly provocative circumstances to the proud human estate to which we are born.

Godless fury of dehumanized man everywhere and at every time and clime is only then successfully resisted when the resistance is offered in a truly non-violent spirit against our oppressors. Truly has been said that man has not achieved great things in life, nor performed great acts with the aid of machineguns and massacres, or with any such soul shrinking weapons and means. If that was ever possible, the great prophets of the past and present would have thought fit to preach and practice the cult of violence to perfection. And advised destruction and desolation of men, women and children of Semetic race to-day and of the Aryan to-morrow. But, no, they, who were of this world and of the other, have all without exception, sought to convert the Ourang in man into God.

May God grant the gifted Jews the necessary wisdom to avail of this opportunity and help them to prove their claim to the world that they are the chosen race, and that they are the truly chosen creation of God, though they may be for the moment shorn of their gold and all worldly goods.—Yours, etc.

BYRAM KHAMBATA.

POINTS FROM LETTER

Ry. Waiting Rooms

"CONSTANT TRAVELLER" complains about the deplorable condition of the waiting rooms at the railway stations. They are often unclean; the furniture is full of bugs; and the catering arrangements are far from satisfactory. The correspondent suggests that a special man should be attached to each waiting room to look after the convenience of travellers.

Cathedral And John Conon Schools

"ANTI HUMBUG" observes referring to the remark of the Principal that the school fees had been "standardized", that non-Christians have to pay double the fees Christians pay, which is unfair considering that the school has received a good deal of support from non-Christians.

Ban On Foreign Films

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The excerpts from the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Motion Picture Congress published in this journal on 8th instant are typical of the kind of 'super production' that is composed in equal parts of patriotic piffle and the best local approach to the American parody of salesmanship. Mr. Shah has certainly every right to boost up his 'supers' and try to put them across his trade public: but he is evidently so abysmally naive as to invade a territory where the 'Give 'em muck' trick does not, deplorably enough, work as well as it is calculated to.

To begin with, Mr. Shah apparently imagines that he has been given a mandate to speak in behalf of a public he at least certainly does not represent. It seems to one extremely doubtful if he has any right to speak in the manner he has assumed in behalf of persons who are not prepared to share his view of 'alien producers' whose 'dirty propaganda' must make every Indian put down his head in shame.' There must be at least a few people who may refuse to act up to Mr. Shah's behaviour pattern for the simple reason that such a reaction assigns to the purveyors of 'dirty propaganda' a role of such immense importance and publicity value. After all, the Aryan dirty propaganda say of the 'Sturmer' or the equally lurid Italian press propaganda which paints Anthony Eden as the image of several unmentionable human vices is yet to be beaten on its ground even by the worst anti-Indian American cinema producers

What is more, some of us at least feel that there are many things nearer home of which we may more justifiably feel ashamed—things that are much more directly concerned with our self-consciousness as well as sense of shame. As regards the therapeutic remedy Mr. Shah prescribes with such dictatorial specialists' super-confidence, one may perhaps venture to question both the diagnostic and therapeutical skill of even this eminent consultant. The logic of the ban on the producers blacklisted by Mr. Shah whose critical judgment does not appear to be quite so super-impressive as to inspire the minimal confidence demands that a large percentage of films which imitate the trashiest Hollywood product and misrepresent and 'make us put (sic) down our heads in shame' should also be stigmatised and suppressed. A ban of the kind suggested by the local film interests, apart from its impracticability and futility can only leave the monopoly to the 'Swadeshi' product. It no doubt serves the purpose of the vested interests without of course guaranteeing any really effective immunity against the practice of 'dirty propaganda.'

These interests recently tried the experiment by withdrawing from a section of the local press advertisements evidently because they did not approve of its policy of political writing. They have failed. It is a notorious fact that we have never had a free and critical press and that any kind of honest or independent criticism of the film is totally unknown. The advertisement revenue is much too valuable to be risked and it is useless to point out to Mr. Shah that the so-called Fourth Estate does 'not' exist. Every honest newspaper writer ought to feel ashamed at, and deplore, this state of affairs which perhaps is inherent in the monopolist finance-capital that controls not only our social existence but also insists on usurping the field of every cultural activity.

But the question Mr. Shah raises is much more important: Is our nationalism democratic or dictatorial? If it is the former, the right of criticism cannot be suppressed. Misrepresentation, it may be argued, is different from free expression of critical opinion. But who is to decide that? The Board of Film Censors and Mr. Chandulal Shah? Whatever may be the criteria respectively of fair and unfair criticism, Mr. Shah's statement is too dictatorial to pass the test of some of the most elementary criteria of the former category. He appears to entertain, too, curious notions about Hollywood which is essentially and purely a commercial racket—capitalist and soulless as the mutilation of the film, "Storm Over Mexico" over which one of the most important Soviet directors was engaged under a contract shows the powerful realism of the peons' life proved too much for the racket.—Yours, etc.,

"MONTAGEUR."

Mr. Bhawanji And Indian Merchants' Chamber

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It's a well-known fact that all the business associations have opposed the Present Budget taxation proposals.

My firm is a member of the East India Cotton Association whom Mr. Bhavanji represents in the Bombay Legislative Assembly may I know how he justifies his attitude in voting and supporting the taxation proposals when the whole business community is opposed to it and is not East India Cotton Association interested in commerce and industry. Is the cotton trade of Bombay not interested in mill industry and export and Import of cotton? Recently with great difficulty the past Government removed town duty. Will not cotton merchants in this depressed prices of cotton and trade be called upon to pay 10 per cent. tax extra on their godowns? Will it not affect them and the agricultural population connected with cotton trade and Bombay city in general?

The real issue is as follows:—

1. Commercial Bodies have been given separate representation on the Legislatures and Local Bodies in order to put their views.
2. Will Mr. Bhavanji when elected voice the Indian Merchants' Chambers view on the Municipality or of Congress High Command.

The business community case will be put by him in the Congress Party and he hopes to do more for this constituency than a non-Congress business man. That may be the case but if he does not succeed in impressing the Congress Party than he does not want the representation of commercial associations and put their case in the Corporation but wants to support the Congress High Command's orders. He has failed in Assembly to impress Congress Party. Then does he mean that the Chamber representative should not voice the feeling of business community in the House? It is an argument which may impress Mr. Bhavanji but not the business community.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the Political Conference at Asodha (Rohtak).

EX-DEWAN'S APPEAL TO VICEROY

Demand For Inquiry Into Rajkot Administration

RAJKOT, March 6.

Mr. Ranchoddas Patwar, ex-Minister of Morvi and several other States, has sent the following wire to the Viceroy:—

"I am aged 75 years and have served as Dewan of Palanpur, Gondal and Morvi States for years. I am not Congressman or member of the Parishad. I took no part in Civil Disobedience Movement. I am residing in Civil Station. The situation demands prompt interference for sake of God and Gandhiji's life.

"After Sir Patric Cadell's departure, Rajkot is governed by Virawala whose maladministration and wanton dissipation of resources are responsible for the depletion of the treasury and seething discontent among people. Inconceivable atrocities have been perpetrated. About 180 statements have been recorded. They reveal woeful tale of brutalities inside and outside jails on persons wedded strictly to non-violence. People are panick-stricken. Person and perty are unsafe.

"If the Thakor Saheb is not amenable to advice, pray appoint Sir Patrick Cadell or other capable, sympathetic and upright man as the sole administrator with full powers with instructions to frame constitution in consultation with Gandhiji and the Resident having regard to the first part of solemn agreement executed by Thakore Saheb and order an independent inquiry into reported atrocities and also maladministration of Virawalla as Dewan for seven years, openly alleged since long. This will end the existing deplorable tension and restore confidence among terrorised people."

Mr Ranchoddas Patwar has sent a copy of the above telegram to the Resident, Mr. Gibson, also.—United Press.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP'S WIRE TO VICEROY

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy, New Delhi, from the President and Committee, of the Indian Progressive Group, Bombay:—

"The Indian Progressive Group respectfully requests Your Excellency to intervene and bring about a solution fair to all interests in the Rajkot impasse. As Mahatma Gandhi stands for ordered progress we believe he is as such both the greatest friend of Your Excellency's Government and the strongest link in friendship between India and Britain. We are gravely concerned at the possible consequences of his fast and consider his loss would perhaps result in an irreparable breach between Your Excellency's Government and the nation."

MUSLIM INTERESTS IN RAJKOT

B. P. Muslim League's Deputation To Thakore

The Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, writes:—

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League held to-day unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"The special meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League views with great concern the situation that has arisen at Rajkot and resolved to send a deputation consisting of Messrs. Faiz Mohammed Khan, M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Abdul Kadir Shaikh and Fazlullah Khan there to assist the Muslim Council of Rajkot in their efforts to secure adequate representation on the Reforms Committee, and to represent to H. H. the Thakore Saheb and the Resident that if the State takes any steps which may be likely to affect Muslim interests adversely the Bombay Provincial Muslim League shall offer determined resistance with all the resources at its disposal, and further that the deputation after studying local conditions be asked to advise this Provincial Muslim League what measures should be adopted to protect and safeguard the interests of the Muslims of Rajkot."

Shri Mahajan Association Ltd.

Mahajan Association shocked to hear news of Mahatma Gandhi's fast. Request His Excellency to intervene and avoid impending calamity.

TO THAKORE SAHEB

Mahajan Association heard with regret your refusal to accede reasonable demands made by Mahatma Gandhi. His fast is a calamity. Request you to take immediate steps to avert his fast.

From Yarn And Silk Merchants' Association

The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association view with great anxiety and apprehension the indefinite fasting of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajkot and request your Excellency to intervene in the matter before it is too late. My Committee hope that India's greatest soul will be saved by your Excellency's timely and immediate intervention.

TO THAKORE SAHEB

The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association has been shocked by the indefinite fasting of Mahatma Gandhi and request your Highness to bring the ordeal to an end by fulfilling the terms of settlement arrived at between your Highness and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel before it is too late and thus avoid the onus of grave consequences incidental to indefinite fasting that has been imposed upon your Highness.

From Hardware And Glass Beads Merchants

Bombay Lohar Chawl Hardware and Glass Beads Merchants' Association horrified by Gandhiji's indefinite fast on Rajkot affair. Request your timely intervention to save resulting repercussion on business community and peace of India.

TO RAJKOT THAKORE

Bombay Lohar Chawl Hardware and Glass Beads Merchants' Association alarmingly surprised at your attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi prompting him to indefinite fast. Pray stop bringing turmoil on business community and peace of India by your generous view of situation.

From Cigarette Manufacturers

Indian Cigarette Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, request your Excellency's interference to prevent critical situation raised by the breach of promise of Rajkot Ruler to his subjects, dated 26-12-'38 and by Mahatmaji's observing indefinite fast to face injustice. Pray your Excellency that Hero should be saved anyhow.

PRAYERS FOR GANDHIJI'S SUCCESS

WARDHAGANJ, March 6.

Last night in Wardha the public offered prayers for Mahatma Gandhi's success in his mission. Rajkumari Amritkaur and several others addressed a mass meeting urging the Viceroy's intervention in the Rajkot affair thus avoiding an All-India crisis. A great anxiety for Gandhiji was felt in Congress circles.—A.P.

COUNTRY-WIDE AGITATION AGAINST THAKORE SUGGESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Dohad Congress Committee a public meeting was held. Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, addressing the meeting, gave a detailed history of Rajkot struggle.

He fully approved of Gandhiji's resort to fast, and express the view that the only way to bring the Thakore to his senses was to bring moral presure on him by launching a country-wide agitation against his irresponsible conduct.

Muscat Merchant's Business Tour

(From A Correspondent).

MUSCAT, Jan 27

Last night Haji Bhacker Haji Abdul Latiff Fazul, a leading merchant of Muscat, gave a dinner party on the occasion of the return of his brother, Haji Mussa, from an extensive business tour in Europe.

Haji Mussa arrived here by 'Hansa Line's' s. s. 'Rotenfels' which had specially called at this port, only to disembark him, and on his arrival he was accorded a very enthusiastic welcome by the members of the Ishna Ashari Khoja community, as he was the only merchant from this side to visit Europe.

Rajaji And Rajendra For Tripuri

TRIPURI, Mar. 6.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is arriving to-night and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is arriving to-morrow morning when informal conversations among the Congress leaders who have resigned from the Working Committee would take place.

Presidential Election And After

(Continued from page 6)

identify himself with any particular group. He indicated them as Leftists. So the position is this: the Rightists or the loyal Gandhi-ites, are in a minority, the Leftists, or the various groups of Socialists put together are also in a minority. Both of them have to depend upon a third body, also divided into various small groups, whom he could have given the name 'Wrongists', but, for obvious reasons, did not do so. Some are deliberately Wrongists having either some personal or group grievances or ends; some become unintentionally so in a fit. The Wrongists group is large enough partly on account of the disciplinary measures taken by the High Command during the last two years or more, partly on account of unscrupulous election methods, and partly on account of communal, provincial and other internecine quarrels. There are lots of them at present. Subhas Babu's election statements were effective against them, and now it is perhaps this section which finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. They have helped him to get the presidential 'gadi,' but there the pact ends. They gave, as they must have felt, a good snub to the Gandhian leaders, but that was all what they wanted to do they do not want them to go out of the field altogether.

It is on these delegates that the greatest responsibility lies at the Tripuri Congress. I do not suggest that they are all to be found amongst the voters of Subhas Babu, and those who voted for Dr. Pattabhi must have been all good and loyal Rightists. I have reason to feel that there are several Wrongists among Dr. Pattabhi's voters too. The also must feel the responsibility of their position. Let them realise the following realities:—

Gandhian Group.

Gandhiji has definite ideals, programme and methods. They are before the country for the last 20 years. They are not non-revolutionary, but yet they are not for creating a chaos. Truth and non-violence are not mere slogans or political 'tactics' with them but the unavoidable condition of a successful non-violent revolution. If untruthful or violent methods are resorted to by people claiming to support Gandhiji, they are in spite of his disapproval. They do not add strength to the Rightists, but weaken them. For, the Rightist leadership does not become absolutely functionless by losing the office. There is plenty of constructive work before them. It goes on without office, with office with Congress Governments and without them. Of course, with office and Congress Governments the pace is quicker. But it does not come to a standstill if these are not available. Those who support them with wrongist methods do harm to them. Because they give them a false notion of their strength.

The Leftist.

On the other hand, the Leftists (meaning thereby the various groups of Socialists and Communists) have also some common ideals. Rightly or wrongly, they seem to believe honestly that chaos is an essential preliminary condition of a successful revolution. Whether or no they actively advocate violence, this much can be safely said of them that they would not desire to avoid it if for creating the chaos it is unavoidable. The chaos would have to be followed by the dictatorship of the leader of the most powerful group, and not by any form of democratic government. The dictator is not supposed to maintain power by reason of a parliamentary vote of confidence He does not vacate office by an adverse vote. He relies on brute force. As the Leftist ideology teaches them to think that no lasting good can be done to society until power is captured, and means that will give it to them is good enough. Curiously enough, in this respect Communists fascists and communalists—although they all swear against one another—are agreed. The Rightists alone differ.

Let the delegate bear these things in mind and think for himself before he goes to Tripuri.

And then let him also consider seriously the good of the millions. I gravely apprehend that the Congress is moving not in the direction of wrecking the Federation, or rescuing the people from the grip of Imperialism and Fascism, but towards wrecking itself and delivering the people straight into the hands of not one but a hundred General Francos and Mussolinis. One wrong step towards violence will be sufficient to let loose the reign of terror into the land.

This may appear to be an alarmist view. God grand that it may be mistaken. But what with the "goondaism" in States and of communalists in cities and of Congressmen in Congress gatherings in several places, I do feel that we are out to do further harm to the already wretched Daridranarayan.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Higher Trend In Rubbers, Oils And Industrials

U. S. WEATHER REPORTS AFFECT WHEAT PRICES

Gilts Steady

BOMBAY, March 6

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened higher on better business outlook and optimistic view of the International political situation. The speculative buying appeared following good Manchester report.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The business in general shows signs of expansion. Prices in Oils, Rubbers and Industrials show the upward trend. Kaffirs received good support.

Gilts and Indian Loans were mainly steady.

WHEAT

Liverpool market declined on continued favourable U. S. Weather reports and increase in ports stock.

Chicago maintained its higher trend despite favourable weather reports.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 6

Previous closing	8.11
To-day's opening	8.15
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	8.16
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 6

Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.81
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-8
July August	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 6

The New York cotton opened higher with July at 8.15. The general business outlook on international political situation continued more optimistically in Liverpool. The speculative buying on good Manchester report and trade calling in Liverpool offset straddle selling against New York. July receded to 8.14 after eleven but the undertone was steady.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, March 6

The local market was entirely closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.70/8.69) 8.76/8.75
May (8.33/8.32) 8.39/8.38
July (8.10/8.10) 8.15/8.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 6

American March (5.01) 5.01
American May (4.97) 4.97
Egyptian March (6.50) 6.50
Egyptian May (6.67) 6.67

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 6

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March-April (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 3/16 sellers
Dunlop March (£29) £29
Lightning March (£26 1/2) £26 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and sellers) 8 3/8 paid and sellers
Forward April June (8 7/16 paid and sellers) 8 7/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March-April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 nominal) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal. April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

Tin (£214 3/8 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Steady) £214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers) £14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48) £48 to £48 1/2
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 6

General Motors (unquoted) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 5/8) dol 31 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 64 7/8) dol 63 3/4
U S Steel Pref. (dol 118) dol 118 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 6

Previous closing	4.68 13/16
To-day's opening	4.68 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 6

Previous closing	4.68.78
To-day's opening	4.68.78
To-day's closing	4.68.90

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 6

Previous closing	176.88
To-day's opening	176.88
To-day's closing	176.88

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 6

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 468.78 and advanced to 468.85 on lack of selling pressure and remained steady at 468.88 at the time of Liverpool closing.

Franc opened at 176.88 and was pegged around the same level with hardly any movements despite dollar's support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.227) 13.227
New York on Bombay (35.09) 35.09
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.12) 89.12
London on Shanghai (6-8 1/8 nominal) 6-8 1/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-4) £7-8-3 1/2
Silver (20 1/2d.) 20 9/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 6

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small speculative buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 6

Spot	(20 1/2d) 20 9/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, March 6

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-4) £7-8-3 1/2

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 6

Liverpool wheat futures after a quiet and slightly lower opening with March at 52 1/8d. further declined on continued favourable United States weather reports together with large increase in local ports stocks.

The trading was restricted with March standing at 52d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 6

Chicago wheat opened slightly higher with May quoted at 68 5/8 and maintained its higher trend in spite of favourable weather reports and easier Liverpool futures. The undertone was steady and the price improved to 68 7/8 at noon.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, March 6

The market closed with March being quoted at 52 1/8d.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 6

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 3/4.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, February 23 £86 1/4
Friday, February 24, £86 1/2
Monday, February 27, £86 1/2
Tuesday, February 28, £86 3/4
Wednesday, March 1, £87
Thursday, March 2, £87
Friday, March 3, £87

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 6 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £86 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£109) £109
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70) £70
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£96 5/8) £96 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/8) £108 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 7/8) £97 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 6

Three and half centum Indian Sterling stock opened at £87 unchanged from the previous closing and ruled steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (18-6) 18-6
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (60) 60
Hydro Electrics (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (12-10 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (26-9) 26-9
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21-0) £21 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 27-9
Unilever Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 37-7 1/2
Ford Motors (18-3) 18-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47 1/2) £48
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-1 1/2) 102-6 Ex Div
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (139-4 1/2) 140-0
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredford Dyers (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-10 1/2) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 24-0
Inter Nickels (dol 56 1/4) dol 56 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Tea (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 27-0
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (37-6) 35-0 Ex Div
Burma Corporation (8-9) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (54-4 1/2) 55
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £16
Associated Portland Cement (76-3) 75-0 Ex Div.
Trinidad Leaseholds (90-0) 90-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (93-9) 95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (85-0) 86-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (87-6) 88-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £36 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28) £28 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£13 1/8) £13 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £2 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£75 1/4) £75 1/2
London Southern Def (£14) £14 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVE

Rubbers In Demand

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar 6

On the Stock Exchange, new account opened active, prices advancing in most sections, especially Kaffirs, which were well supported and Industrials where many appreciable net gains were recorded. Giltedged securities were fractionally easier but among foreign bonds Brazilian bonds were again favoured.

On the foreign exchange market failure to solve the Domestic political crisis in Belgium induced offerings of forward Belgas which in the complete absence of buyers, exercised a disproportionate effect on the rate.

INDIAN FRESCOES

Exhibition At The University

(BY D. G. V.)

The exhibition of the reproductions of the Indian Fresco-paintings made by Mr. Sarkis Kachadourian at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay, presents almost a panoramic view of the ancient masterpieces of Indian art enshrined in the caves of Ajanta. Bagh, Badami, Sittanvasal and water pavilion at Kennalgi. The Bombay Field Club should be congratulated on having organised such an interesting exhibition.

FAITHFUL REPRODUCTION.

The exhibits reflect the mastery of a veteran artist and meticulous care in reproducing the live, form and colour of Indian painting. The artist has realised the true spirit of the art and has tried his utmost to preserve its individuality. Reproduction is the chief aim of the artist. The process of reconstruction appears to be of a minor nature and conveys the impression that he is fully conscious of the responsibility and difficulties of such an undertaking. Mr. Kachadourian has rendered a valuable service to art of India by discovering some additional frescoes at Bagh and by reproducing the same and those of the Badami and Kennalgi for the first time.

Ajanta is represented by two excellent reproductions of "Boddhisattva Padmapani" from the Cave No. 1 and "A Group of Celestial Musicians" from the Cave No. 17. Reproductions from the Bagh Caves predominate the show. No. 9 "A palace scene with dancing girls" from the Cave No. 4 is reproduced in its entirety. The treatment of hair in No. 11 "Boddhisattva" is superb. No. 23 "A Female Chauri-bearer" is full of vigour, grace and beautiful expression.

A FINE COMPOSITION.

No. 25 "A palace scene with dancers" from the Badami Cave No. 3 has a fine composition; the whole sense appears to be vibrating with activities which are enlivened by the appreciative gestures and expression of the central figure and buoyancy and rhythmic movements of the dancing figures. No. 32 "A Princess and her Companion" shows exquisite feminine tenderness and refinement of technique.

No. 34 and 35 "Apsaras" from the Sittanvasal Cave show extreme delicacy of execution and vivacity and rhythm of dance. No. 36-39 ceiling paintings are remarkable for the vigorous treatment of details. Kennalagi is represented by two exhibits which in spite of the Persian impress on them, reflect the vigour of the local traditions of art as late as the seventeenth century.

The paintings in the Bagh, Badami and Sittanvasal caves are fine specimens of Indian line and colour but they cannot challenge the dignity of the art of Ajanta. Identification of some of the frescoes of the Bagh and Badami caves should be considered as provisional in the absence of more authoritative opinions.

Classification of the paintings on the basis of religious periods should not distract the spectator from appreciating the beauty and continuity of art. Indian art, in whatever period it was handled, maintained the distinctive style and expression. The exhibition reveals different phrases of Indian art in their true perspective.

UNFAIR COMPARISON.

The catalogue has a fine get and is lavishly illustrated, but a point in the introduction cannot pass without a comment. Comparison of the reproductions by a particular artist with those by others should not have found a place in the introduction. The artists whose names are mentioned are well-known masters of Indian art. Every artist has his own insight, sense of appreciation and method of approval and should, therefore, not be subjected to a discriminative criticism.

The exhibition affords a rare opportunity to an earnest lover and student of art to witness the frescoe-paintings from different sources exhibited together and to understand—and appreciate the characteristics and beauty of Indian Art. It is open to the public from 2-8 p.m. daily till Thursday 9th March. Admission is As. 4.

COMMUNAL CLASHES

Holi Processions Sequel: 130 Persons Injured In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 6.

One hundred and thirty persons were injured, eighteen seriously in Kamarhatty Jute Mill area about fourteen miles from Calcutta this afternoon when there was an outbreak of communal trouble in connection with the Holi procession.

It is stated that a huge procession was proceeding along the road when a mob attacked it with lathis and stone, resulting in the above casualties.

The police soon arrived with spot and controlled the situation. They made 17 arrests. All the injured were removed to the Sagar Dutt Hospital, Kamarhatty.

Calcutta Police Chief Injured: Shops Looted And Burnt

CALCUTTA, March 6.

A serious communal fracas between Hindus and Muslims in connection, it is stated, with the Holi celebrations, broke out at mid-night outside the Chitpore Police Station, in course of which brickbats and lathis were freely used.

Rai M. M. Chakraburtty Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, North Suburbs, was injured and removed to Carmichael hospital. Many others received head injuries.

The situation was promptly brought under control by a police force headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

A similar Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred in a bustee in Ghose Bagan Lane off Lock Gate Road. The police have made several arrests.

The injured persons have been removed to hospital and cases for rioting have been registered. The situation is quiet at present and no other part of the city or suburbs has been affected. As a precautionary measure police pickets have been posted throughout the city to guard against any demonstration or excitement.

It is reported that about 30 persons were injured, some seriously in the communal rioting early this morning. Shops were looted and burned.—A. P

AT JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE:—A Hindu-Muslim clash occurred here to-day on the occasion of a Holi procession and about 50 persons are reported to have been injured, ten of them seriously. Police hastened to the spot and controlled the situation. Orders have been promulgated under Section 144 of the Cr. P. C.

A strict watch is being kept on the situation.—A. P.

TRIPURI UNAFFECTED.

TRIPURI:—The reported clash in Jubbulpore has not caused any dislocation of the activities in the Congress Nagar which is more than eight miles from Jubbulpore. The Premier, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, who toured the affected area in Jubbulpore and is now in Tripuri told the Associated Press at Congress Nagar that the situation was completely under control and calm prevailed. —A. P

AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR:—Five persons are reported to be injured, none of them seriously, in a Hindu-Muslim fracas of a minor nature which occurred this morning near the Mominpura mosque. The trouble arose out of a Hindu Holi procession. The police promptly arrived at the spot and controlled the situation. The District Magistrate and the D. S. P. also visited the scene of trouble Police have been posted in the locality to guard against further incidents. Quiet now prevails in the area.—A. P.

AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR:—About 44 persons, including women, were arrested by the police this noon, when they took out a procession in defiance of the District Magistrate's order under Section 144. Cr. P. C. The order promulgated following the communal tension by a section of Sikhs, who brought out a holy procession despite the advice of Sri Akaltakhat (highest religious authority for Sikhs) to the contrary.

The arrested persons carrying Mishans (Sikhs' flags) paraded the Golden Temple area and entered the bazaar followed by a large crowd. The police blocked their onward march and the District Magistrate asked the processionists to disperse, which they refused. They were immediately arrested and removed in police lorries.

Further developments are expected.

A Tear Gas Squad has been kept in readiness for any emergency.—United Press.

AT BENARES.

LUCKNOW:—The communal tension in the province and particularly in Benares and Cawnpore was discussed at an informal meeting of M. L. A.'s held here this morning. Premier G. B. Pant, who also attended, it is understood, posted them with their moves regarding the Rajkot "impasse" and sounded their views.

It is understood that a Collector and several Deputy Collectors have been sent to reinforce the present staff at Benares and bring the riot situation under control. The situation is improving and Military is kept in readiness.—United Press.

Fall In Bombay's Foreign Trade

SMALL EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURED GOODS

Total Decrease Of Rs. 3.24 Crores

Bombay, Feb 25

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of January, 1939 amounted to Rs. 8.82 crores showing a fall of Rs. 3.24 crores from the figures for the same months of the last year. This fall was mainly due to smaller arrivals of merchandise and gold and to reduced shipments of both Indian produce and manufactures and foreign merchandise and of gold and silver.

IMPORTS

The total value of the imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 5.58 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.38 crores as compared with the figures for January 1938. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.72 lakhs as against Rs. 4.01 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 2.80 lakhs against Rs. 2.25 lakhs in January 1938. A comparison of the values of the principal articles with those for January 1938 is given below, the figures in brackets indicating the increases or decreases, as the case may be:—

Cotton raw Rs. 46 lakhs minus Rs. 107 lakhs.
Mineral oils Rs. 44 lakhs plus Rs. 24 lakhs.
Machinery and millwork Rs. 43 lakhs minus Rs. 13 lakhs.
Vehicles (including motor cars, motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof) Rs. 33 lakhs minus Rs. 3 lakhs.
Metals and ores Rs. 30 lakhs plus Rs. 3 lakhs.
Cotton piecegoods—grey white and coloured Rs. 28 lakhs minus Rs. 10 lakhs.
Aniline dyes Rs. 20 lakhs, no change.
Instruments, apparatus and C Rs. 18 lakhs minus Rs. 6 lakhs.
Paper and pasteboard Rs. 14 lakhs minus Rs. 3 lakhs.
Cotton twist and yarn Rs. 14 lakhs plus Rs. 2 lakhs.
Chemicals and chemical preparations Rs. 11 lakhs, no change.
Precious stones and pearls unset Rs. 11 lakhs minus Rs. 4 lakhs.
Silk manufactures Rs. 10 lakhs minus Rs. 4 lakhs.
Hardware (excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware) Rs. 9 lakhs plus Rs. 1 lakh.
Art silk piecegoods Rs. 9 lakhs minus Rs. 10 lakhs
Wood and timber Rs. 8 lakhs, no change.
Drugs and medicines Rs. 7 lakhs minus Rs. 2 lakhs.
Liquors Rs. 7 lakhs minus Rs. 2 lakhs
Rubber manufactures Rs. 7 lakhs, no change.
Spices Rs. 6 lakhs plus Rs. 2 lakhs.
Art silk yarn Rs. 6 lakhs minus Rs. 2 lakhs.
Fruits almonds and dates Rs. 5 lakhs minus Rs. 3 lakhs.
Provisions and oilman's stores Rs. 5 lakhs minus Rs. 2 lakhs.
Glass and glasswares Rs. 4 lakhs minus Rs. 2 lakhs.
Cotton other manufactures Rs. 4 lakhs minus Rs. 1 lakh.
Wool manufactures Rs. 3 lakhs minus Rs. 4 lakhs.
Silk raw Rs. 2 lakhs minus Rs. 3 lakhs.
The quantitative variations were as under:—
Mineral oils mill gal 17 plus Rs. 8 lakhs.
Cotton raw tons 4617 minus Rs. 13,664 lakhs.
Cotton twist and yarn mill, lbs. 1 3/4 plus Rs. 3/4 lakhs.
Cotton piecegoods—grey, white and coloured mill. yds, 16 3/4 minus Rs. 4 lakhs.
Art silk yarn mill lbs. 1 minus Rs. 3/4 lakhs.
Art silk piecegoods mill yds. 2 3/4 minus Rs. 6 lakhs.

The most noticeable decreases were due chiefly to the smaller arrivals of cotton raw from the United States of America, Egypt, and Tanganyika territory, of cotton piecegoods—grey from Japan and the United Kingdom, printed goods from Japan, dyed goods from the United Kingdom and of art silk piecegoods from Japan, on the other hand, there was an increase in the arrivals of fuel and kerosene oils from Persia and of petroleum from Burma and Persia.

EXPORTS

Indian produce and manufactures.

The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 2.51 crores showing a fall of Rs. 7.48 lakhs as compared with the figures for January 1939. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 6.55 lakhs as against Rs. 1.54 crores and those of silver to Rs. 39,673 against Rs. 25.97 lakhs in January 1938, the value of important items as compared with those for January 1938 were as under, the figures in brackets indicating increases or decreases, as the case may be:—

Cotton raw Rs. 106 lakhs, no change.
Seeds Rs. 26 lakhs plus Rs. 14 lakhs.
Cotton manufactures Rs. 20 lakhs minus Rs. 16 lakhs.
Cotton twist and yarn Rs. 10 lakhs minus Rs. 3 lakhs.
Grain, Pulse and flour Rs. 8 lakhs, no change
Hides and skins—raw and tanned Rs. 8 lakhs plus Rs. 4 lakhs.
Wool, raw Rs. 5 lakhs plus Rs. 2 lakhs.

The shipments of cotton twist and yarn declined from 2,813,154 lbs. to 2,220,580 lbs., while those of cotton raw increased from 19,781 tons to 20,519 tons, of seeds from 6,431 tons to 16,821 tons, of wheat flour from 1,433 tons to 2,514 tons and of wool raw from 524,941 lbs. to 805,565 lbs.

The decrease in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures was chiefly due to reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods—grey to Burma and Egypt, white to Burma and coloured printed and dyed to Burma, Iraq and Persia, there were, larger shipments of linseed to the United Kingdom but smaller of groundnut seed to France.

RE-EXPORTS

Re-Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 62.14 lakhs as against Rs. 64.33 lakhs in January 1938. The decrease in the re-exports of foreign merchandise is mainly due to reduced shipments of textile manufactures—others, which includes silk piecegoods, to Kenya colony and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and of vehicles, other kinds, which includes motor cars, to Burma, shipments of raw skins to the United Kingdom however, recorded an increase.

U. P. PREMIER FLIES TO BENARES

LUCKNOW, March 6.

In a specially chartered 'plane Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, accompanied by Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education, left for Benares this morning.

It is understood the Premier and the Education Minister proceeded to Benares to acquaint themselves personally with the riot situation there and discuss with the local officials how it could be ended, within the shortest possible period.

The Premier is likely to return to Lucknow in the evening by the same 'plane but Mr. Sampurnanand will stay at Benares for a few days and it is probable that he may not proceed to Tripuri in view of the communal tension in the city.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue, is leaving for Tripuri to-morrow. Other Ministers are expected to proceed to Tripuri by to-morrow's night train. —United Press.

BANNU: Abdul Qadir, a proclaimed offender, in connection with a murder case, was arrested. At the time of arrest ammunition such as a rifle, a bomb, a dagger and 28 live cartridges were found in his possession.

SARDA AND PARTY ARRESTED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 6.

Chandkaran Sarda, described as the second dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha Samiti of Sholapur and 64 volunteers accompanying him who were going to Hyderabad from Sholapur for participation in the Arya Samaj Satyagraha in the State were arrested at Gulbarga on Sunday on their arrival there.—A. P.

Women Satyagrahis Arrive At Jaipur

JAIPUR, Mar. 5.

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed this afternoon when 30,000 citizens cheered the first batch of women volunteers, who came forward to offer Satyagraha, five out of the six being accompanied by their small children.

The women Satyagrahis were Mrs. Ramabai Deshpande, wife of the famous Rajasthani leader Mr. Deshpande, Mrs. Sumitrabai Khetan Mrs. Indradevi, Mrs. Vidyadevi, Mrs. Shardadevi and Mrs. Sushiladevi.

The Satyagrahis were arrested at the Johri Bazar by Mr. Thakur Musling, Superintendent of Police and taken in a lorry to the Central Jail. Prior to their arrest the Satyagrahis addressed the gathering in brief speeches.—United Press.

Rajkot Day At Jaipur

JAIPUR, Mar. 5.

Jaipur observed Rajkot Day with a big public meeting in the morning when Mr. Bajrangalal and Mr Deshpande, prominent Rajasthani leaders addressed the gathering.—United Press.

NO RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED SO FAR

BANGALORE, March 6.

With reference to the news appearing in the Press regarding resignations of Congressmen from local bodies and legislatures in response to the resolution of the All-Mysore Congress Committee the Associated Press is officially informed that no resignations has been received by Government so far.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1939

Viceroy's Letters To Mahatma & Thakore

Rajkot Settlement Prospects

Agatha Harrison As Peace Emissary

"SITUATION UNCERTAIN; WHOLE THING IS IN BALANCE", SAYS GANDHIJI'S ASSOCIATE

RAJKOT, March 6.

A turn for the better seems to be taking place in the Rajkot episode, following the communications of Mr. Gibson, the Resident, to Mahatma Gandhi and the Thakore Saheb.

Political circles believe that there will be a final settlement by to-morrow noon. It is mentioned that a meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Resident is likely to be held very soon, then a Tripartite meeting between Mahatma Gandhi, the Thakore Saheb and the Resident for a speedy settlement of the tangle.

It is understood that an exchange of views is taking place between the Viceroy and Mr. Gibson, the Resident, since yesterday. The Viceroy is being apprised of the developments.—United Press.

LETTERS TO MAHATMA AND THAKORE SAHEB

RAJKOT, March 6.

Considerable interest and speculation have been caused in Rashtriyashala following the arrival of Mr. Francis Pearson, Under-Secretary to Mr. Gibson, the Resident, with a letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Pearson was met by Mr. Pyarelal and taken to Gandhiji.

After handing over the letter to the addressee, Mr. Francis left Rashtriyashala. Approached by pressmen, he said he knew nothing of the contents of the letter.

LETTER TO THAKORE SAHEB.

Mr. Fletcher, Personal Secretary to Mr. Gibson, went to the Thakore Saheb's bungalow with another letter.

Although the contents of the letter to Gandhiji are not known, it is presumed in Congress circles here that it is a communication from the Viceroy. It is surmised that the Viceroy might have felt concern over Gandhiji's fast and asked him to discontinue the fast, till the matter is considered deeply in the various aspects.

Some believe that the letter is a reply to Gandhiji's letter to Mr. Gibson probably desiring Gandhiji to discontinue the fast pending an investigation.

Great interest is also evinced because another letter has been sent by Mr. Gibson to the Thakore Saheb.—United Press.

VICEROY'S WIRE TO MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

According to current talks in political circles, it is definitely learnt that before leaving Udaypur for Delhi the Viceroy has telegraphically urged Mahatmaji to postpone his fast as he is engaged in serious and speedy communications with Rajkot authorities and the Agency with view to find out proper solution.

AGATHA HARRISON AS MEDIATOR?

RAJKOT: March 6.

"THE SITUATION IS UNCERTAIN. THE WHOLE THING IS IN THE BALANCE."

This remark of a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi's sums up the latest position regarding the negotiations for a settlement.

Miss Agatha Harrison, who is probably acting as a mediator, had a long interview with Mr. Gibson at noon to-day. She was with Mahatma Gandhi for nearly an hour after Mahatma Gandhi had received the communication from Mr. Gibson.

Mahatma Gandhi's camp is in constant telephonic communication with Delhi, where negotiations are said to be going on with a view to bring about an early settlement.—A. P.

Settlement In Sight

What Resident Told News Agency

RAJKOT, March 6.

After three days of deadlock, there are distinct signs of an early settlement of the dispute between Mahatma Gandhi and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

Official circle are optimistic of an early settlement

Mr. Gibson, the Resident, told the Associated Press special correspondent that personally he was hopeful of a settlement. He was more hopeful than during the last three days.

It is understood that Mr. Gibson will meet Mahatma Gandhi some time this afternoon after Mahatma Gandhi breaks his weekly silence.

Doctor Variyawa who examined Mahatma Gandhi this morning told the Associated Press that Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure had again risen by another five points, the total rise since the commencement of the fast being 17 points.

His weight also had gone down. He was decidedly weaker and he could not for long withstand the strain. He experienced certain amount of giddiness this morning. The condition of his heart was not satisfactory.—A.P.

PEOPLE NEED NOT BE DEPRESSED

Prakasam On Gandhiji's Fast

VISHNUDUTNAGAR, March. 6.

Interviewed Mr. T. Prakasam, Minister, Madras, regarding Mahatma Gandhi's fast stated Gandhiji's fast has made the Tripuri Congress more momentous and it will go long down in the country's history.

He also observed the Madras ministry would not lag behind in following a wise course decided by Ministers of sister Congress provinces and remarked he as well as his colleagues were ever prepared to tender resignations. He opined the Viceroy must intervene in the Rajkot affair and terminate the impasse with a view to saving Mahatmaji's precious life. He however advised the people not to be depressed or disheartened but to continue their activities more vigorously and thereby promote country's cause.—A. P.

Viceroy Returns To Delhi

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

The Viceroy and party returned to New Delhi at 10-30 this morning.—A. P.

Group taken on the occasion of the prize distribution ceremony of the Girls School of the Students Literary and Scientific Society at St. Xavier's College on Saturday when Mr. B. G. Kher presided.

Bhulabhai On Peace Mission

NEW DELHI, March, 6.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE ASSEMBLY, IS INTERVIEWING THE VICEROY THIS AFTERNOON.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE IS CHARGED WITH THE MISSION OF PLACING BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY CERTAIN PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE RAJKOT SITUATION.—A. P.

STATE-GUEST, NEVER PRISONER!

RAJKOT: March 6.

The Rajkot Durbar has issued a communique saying that Mrs. Gandhi was a State Guest throughout and in view of the situation she was removed to Tramba. After the announcement of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, she was brought to Rajkot and told that there was no restriction on her movements and that she could stay wherever she liked.—A.P.

Orissa Premier's Telegram To Viceroy

CALCUTTA, March 5

The Premier of Orissa, Mr. Biswanath Das, has sent a telegram to the Viceroy asking him to intervene in the matter of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.—A. P.

First Heart ✓ Sound Weak

RAJKOT, March 6.

Doctor Variava, Dr. Shushila Nayar and Dr. Thakkar examined Mahatma Gandhi again this morning and have issued the following bulletin:

"To-day is the fourth day of Mahtma Gandhi's fast. The general exhaustion is becoming marked. The first heart sound is weak. The blood pressure is 185 and 105. Any attempt to sit up in bed will bring an attack of giddiness".

The doctors were unable to take weight because of the above condition.—A.P.

HUMANITARIANS' APPEAL TO VICEROY

The President, Bombay Humanitarian League, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast unto death causes grave anxiety. Rajkot controversy has reached such stage as needs Your Excellency's immediate intervention and advice to Thakore Saheb to respect his solemn pledge. Such a move from Your Excellency will save Rajkot State as well as whole India from terrible disaster that Mahatma's fast portends".

COMPLETE HARTAL IN JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 6.

A complete 'hartal' was observed yesterday throughout Jamshedpur in observance of "Rajkot Day".

In the evening, a huge mass meeting of over 10,000 citizens was held. Prof. Abdul Bari addressed the meeting, which passed resolutions expressing anxiety over Mahatmaji's fasting unto death, praying for the success of his cause and safety of his life.—United Press.

HEART WEAK: BLOOD PRESSURE RISING

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE QUICKLY TO SAVE GANDHIJI: DOCTOR'S ALARMING REPORT

RAJKOT: March 6.

"THE LAPSE OF EVERY 24 HOURS WILL ADD TO GANDHIJI'S WEAKNESS. THE BLOOD PRESSURE IS REGULARLY RISING AND THE GENERAL CONDITION IS BECOMING WEAKER DISTINCTLY. SOMETHING MUST BE DONE QUICKLY, IF HIS LIFE IS TO BE SAVED," observed Dr. Thakar, who examined Mahatma Gandhi this morning together with other doctors, to a special correspondent of the "United Press" at Rashtriyashala.

Dr. Thakar added:—

"Despite weakness Gandhiji is bearing the strain cheerfully and is optimistic. He is attending to important correspondence which is curtailed to the minimum."

Gandhiji's blood pressure was 185 systolic this morning. The heart is weaker. He subsisting on only 40 ounces of water with soda.

Close associates of Gandhiji are depressed and are eagerly looking to the Congress Ministers to move the Paramount Power before it is too late.

Among the visitors to the Rashtriyashala to-day were Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. Ranchhoddas Patwari, ex-Dewan of Morvi, and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.—United Press.

GANDHIJI GROWING WEAK HOURLY

RAJKOT, March 6.

Mahatma Gandhi spent a fairly good night. Although he is growing hourly weak he looks cheerful and bright.

He listens to important telegrams read to him and in important cases he still writes and replies. Geeta was again recited to him by Ashramites this morning. He will be examined by Doctors at 10 a. m.—A. P.

ASSAM PREMIER ON RAJKOT CRISIS

SHILLONG, March 6.

"I MAY RESIGN ANY MOMENT" SAID THE PREMIER, MR. G. N. BARDOLOI, IN AN INTERVIEW TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THIS MORNING.

THE PREMIER EXPRESSED GREAT CONCERN AT THE CONDITION OF GANDHIJI'S HEALTH AND OBSERVED THAT HIS LIFE MUST BE SAVED AT ANY COST.

The Premier had a prolonged discussion this morning with his colleagues in regard to their future course of action. A meeting attended by all Ministers is now being held presumably to discuss the situation arising out of Rajkot affairs and arrive at a final decision.

It is understood that the Speaker of the Assembly may also resign along with the Cabinet, if it is considered necessary.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO VICEROY ✓

(BY TELEPHONE)

Mahatmaji has sent his reply to the Viceroy.

An Agency official had conversations with the Thakore Saheb. Mr. Gibson is seeing Gandhiji today at 5 p.m. Hartal will continue to-morrow. All depends on the outcome of Gandhi-Gibson talks. Thousands have gathered near Gandhiji's premises.

Ghee Merchants' Association Decides To Observe Three-Day-Hartal

The Secretary of the Ghee Merchants' Association has issued the following:—

"This Association resolves to suspend all business for three days commencing from March 4 to show their complete sympathy towards the fast undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi at Rajkot and as a strong protest against the autocratic and high-handed conduct of the Rajkot State authorities."

Grains And Seeds Association's Wire To Viceroy

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Grains and Seeds Association, Ltd., feel great anxiety and are seriously perturbed at the announcement of Mahatma Gandhi's indefinite fast as a protest against happening in Rajkot State.

The Board of this Association request His Excellency the Viceroy for the immediate intervention in Rajkot matters for compelling the Thakore Saheb to fulfil his pledge and promise and further request His Excellency to take steps immediately to have the situation set right in Rajkot. The repercussions of Mahatmaji's fast bound to be serious and grave all over the country.

From Grain Dealers

Bombay Grain Dealers' Association request His Excellency to intervene immediately in Rajkot affairs and persuade the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to adhere to the terms of the Pact modified by the Mahatma and thus save the life of the world's greatest man, which is in risk.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE HAND OF POWER

WHAT ARE WE GONNA DO, HINSPECTOR WADE?
WE'RE PULLING UP ALONGSIDE ANOTHER BOAT... BE READY, BOGGS. WE'LL HAVE TO MOVE FAST AS SOON AS THERE'S A CHANCE!
AHOY, THE "SEA QUEEN"! NEED ANY ASSISTANCE?
FIRE IN THE ENGINEROOM! CAN YOU HELP US FIGHT IT?
AYE, WE'LL SEND OVER A COUPLA BOATS IN A JIFFY!
SNAP IT UP, BOGGS! WE MUST GET IN THIS BOAT WHILE THEY'RE STILL ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE DECK!... IF THEY'RE GOING ABOARD THE "SEA QUEEN," WE WANT TO BE THERE!
12-3
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